





CULPEPER'S

LAST LEGACY:

Left and bequeathed to his Dearest WIFE,
for the PUBLICK GOOD.

BEING

The Choycest and most profitable of those
Secrets which while he lived were lockt up in his
Breast, and resolved never to be publisht
till after his Death.

CONTAINING

Sundry admirable Experiences in several Sciences, more especially in *Chyrurgery* and *Physick*;

VIZ.

Compounding } { Making of Waters, Syrups, Oyles,
of } { Electuaries, Conserves, Salts,
Medicines, } { Pills, Purges, and Trochisches.

With two particular Treatises; the one of
Feavers, the other of *Pestilence*: As also rare
and choyce *Aphorismes* and *Receipts*, fitted to the
understanding of the meanest Capacities.

The *Fourth Impression*, whereunto is added 200 *Choynge Receipts*, lately found, never publisht before in any of his
other Works; with a Compleat Table.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER Gent.
Student in Astrology and Physick.

L O N D O N ,

Printed by Tho. Ratcliffe for Nath. Brooke at the Angel
in Gresham-Colledge; and for Ben. Billingsley and Obadiah
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TO HIS DEAR CONSORT,

Mrs. Alice Culpeper.

My Dearest,



THE Works that I have
published to the World
(though envied by some
illiterate Physicians)
have merited such just
applause, that thou mayest be confident
in proceeding to publish any thing I
leave thee, especially this Master-
Piece; assuring my Friends and Coun-
trey-men, that they will receive as much
benefit by This, as by my Dispensatory,
and that incomparable Piece, call'd,
Semiotica Uranica enlarged, and
English Physician; with others men-
tioned in the Margent.

These are the Choycest Secrets, which
I had many years lockt up in my own

Compleat
Midwife's
Practice.
School o'
Phylick

A 2 Breast,

Breast. I gained them by my constant Practise, and by them I maintained a continual Reputation in the World, and I doubt not but the World will honour Thee for divulging them; and my Fame shall continue and increase thereby, though the period of my Life and Studies be at hand, and I must now bid all things under the Sun farewell: Farewell my dear Wife and Childe; farewell Arts and Sciences, which I so dearly loved; farewell all Wordly Glories; adieu Readers.

Nicholas Culpeper.

The

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. ALICE CULPEPER
CONCERNING THIS HER HUSBAND'S
LAST LEGACY.

HAVING in my Hands these my Husband's Last Experiences in Physick and Chyrurgery, &c. composed out of his Daily Practise, which he laid a severe Injunction on me to Publish, for the general good after his Decease; Therefore to stop the mouths of malicious Persons, who may be apt to abuse and slander his Labours, and to discharge that duty and debt of Gratitude due to his Name from One so nearly related to him, I do hereby testifie, That the Copy of what is here Printed is truly and really his own, and was delivered to my Trust amongst his Choycest Secrets upon his Death-bed; and I do further approve the printing thereof, and having viewed them see nothing in them but what is his own. To the truth of all which, I doe here subscribe my Hand,

Alice Culpeper.

The

THE TITLES OF SEVERAL BOOKS CONTAINED
IN THIS FOURTH EDITION OF
CULPEPER'S LAST LEGACY.

BOOK I.

*Treating of the Head-ach, and several other
Distempers.* Beginning at Page 1.

BOOK II.

Febrilia, or a Treatise of Feavers in General.
Beginning at page 57.

BOOK III.

*Physical Aphorisms: being above 300 Medicines
against divers Diseases incident to the
Body of Man.* Beginning at page 73.

BOOK IV.

*A Treatise of the Pestilence, with its prevision,
provision, and prevention.* Beginning at
page 111.

BOOK V.

*Composita Synopsis: or the chiefest Compo-
sitions now in use with our Physicians, both
Chymist and Galenist.* Beginning at
page 125.

BOOK VI.

BOOK VI.

Aphorismes exceeding requisite for such as intend the Noble (though too much abused practice of Physick : containing the Quali of Medicines. Beginning at page 161.

BOOK VII.

Select Aphorismes, containing the Operation Medicines, according to the place in the Body of frail Man. Beginning at page 169.

BOOK VIII.

Select Medicinal Aphorismes and Receipts for most Diseases our frail Natures are incident to whilst we are upon Earth ; Digested in such a Method, that a Remedy is prefixed for every Disease appertaining to Man's Body, beginning at the Head, and going through to the Feet. Beginning at page 203.

BOOK IX.

Rare Secrets in Physick and Chyrurgery ; never before exposed to publick view, and now added to this Fourth Edition of this his Late Legacy, left and bequeathed to his wife. Beginning at page 243.

All Nine Books being Mr. Nicholas Culpeper's Last Legacy to his Wife, as his Choyce Secrets.

2015280
Culpeper

Culpeper's last Legacies, &c.

CHAPTER. I.

Of HEADACH in general, with the several Names and Kinds.

OF Headaches or pains in the head simply, there are three sorts, Κεφαλαλγία, in Greek, in Latine *Capitis dolor*, in English the Head-ach.

The second is called in Greek Κεφαλαια, in Latin *Cephalaea*, in English a continued or inveterate Headach.

The third is called in Greek ἡμικρανία, in Latin *Hemicranium*, in English the *Megrims*.

The two former possess the whole Head, the latter only the one half of it.

By Head I mean in all this Treatise, only the Scalpe, or so much only of the Head as is covered with hair.

And here is pain engendred sometimes without the scul, sometimes within. If it lie within the scull there is pain at the root of the eyes, by reason of the immediate influence from thence to the brain; if without the scull there is no pain there.

The first sort of headach, called Κεφαλαλγία, cometh of divers causes, as heat, cold, driness, blood, choler, wind, vapour from the stomach, drunkenness, feavers; each of which to discourse of, will require a several Chapter.

Three
sorts of
pains in
the head.

1

Κεφα-
λαλγία.

2

Κεφα-
λαια.

3

Ημικρα-
νία.

I question
whether
all inter-
nal pains
in the
head af-
fect the
eyes, but
only such
whose seat
is near the
optic
nerves.

C H A P. II.

κεφαλή
λαλγία.
coming of
heat.
The cause

Signes.

Cautions
for the
sick.

Aire.

Sleep.

Of the Headach comming of heat.

BY Heat I mean only a hot distemper without any kind of moisture or humour. It is caused for the most part by the vehement heat of the Sun, note, that it is extreme hurtfull to the brain, to stand bareheaded in the Sun. It is also caused by immoderate running, jogging or moving, especially to such as are not used to it, though it be most perillous those that are used to it; it is caused also by being long near the fire, through anger and furiousness and by hot diseases, and smels of hot things.

The Signs of headach comming by heat, are besides immoderate pain, you shall feel their head burning hot when you touch it, their skin dry than it was wont to be, their eyes look red, they sleep little or not at all, and are delighted by sipping or anointing their head with cold things, and find ease by it; other causes may be known by the relation of the Patient.

Let the Air and Chamber where the sick abideth be cold by nature, or else you must make it so by art, as by keeping it continually washed, by streyning there flowers and herbs, and branches of trees that are of a cold nature, as Roses, Violers, Wall-lillies, Vine-leaves, Bryer-boughs, Willow-boughs, Endive, Succory, or the like; also to pour water out of one Vessel into another near him, to let him smell to Nose-gayes of cold flowers.

Great heed must be taken that the Patient sleep well, yea more than he usually was wont to do,

he sleep not well, as most labouring of this disease do not, provoke him to sleep with *Diastordium*; if that will not do, use *Laudanum* two grains; if that will not do, use three grains, increasing it till it come to six; if he sleep not sooner, let his chamber be quiet, free from noise and wrangling, for that causeth perturbation of mind.

Let his meat be but little, and let that little be of good digestion, as chickens, birds that delight in Mountains and dry places, rabbits, &c. let it be dressed with cold herbs, as lettuce, endive, purflain, and verjuice; Also Almond-milk, Pomgranates, Raisons of the Sun, and ripe Pears are wholesome for him, but let him avoid Milk and all other meats of a dilative quality, for they send vapors into the head, and are hurtfull for him.

Let his drink be water, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled, or in which syrrup of the juyce of Succory, or the juyce of Pomgranates or Lemons is put.

Let him eschew carnal copulation, exercises, and baths, all perturbations of the mind, especially anger, all things that are binding, all things that cause stupefaction, as *crude opium*, Mandrakes, Henbane, Poppeys, Nightshade, those things that bind much, though they cool, must also be avoided, as juyce of Quinces, Medlers, &c.

Let the sick smell to rosewater mixed with vinger, and often snuffe some of it up into his nose. Let also his forehead, temples, and that part of his head where the pain lies most, be anointed with oyl of fleabane. Let the fleabane be gathered in the hour of Mars, he being, (if it be possible) inaries, in a good aspect to the Moon. So will the infirmity be easier and more speedily cured.

Meat.

Drink.

I doubt water is not so i good in cold coun- tries. I think a cool Julip were bet- ter.

Directions negative.

Affirma- tive.

Perfumes, Unction.

If & cause the disease you had better use verain gathered in the hour of ♀, take this as a genera- ral rule.

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Have a special care that the Patient go to stool in good order, at the least twice a day; if he do not provoke him first with a Clister, then with an ounce of lenitive Electuary every night when he goes to bed; for the people most incident to this Infirmitie, are such as are of a Cholorique constitution, (though the trouble of this disease be an absolute sign of a Cholorique man) which complexion most commonly causeth astringency.

κεφαλαια.
λαλυια.
coming of
cold.

C H A P. III.

Of the Head-ach Κεφαλαια coming of Cold.

 **B**Y cold I meant simply cold without any Flux of cold humours; for that cansest Lethargie but only a cold distemper.

The cause

This pain in the head is caused of outward cold as by tarrying long bareheaded in a cold aire, or by sudden applying of any wet and cold, or very cold thing to the head.

Signes.

The signes of this are contrary to the signes the other that came of a hot distemper; for in though the pain indeed be vehement, yet the head when it is felt is not hot; their face and eyes do not look red, neither are they hollow, nor shrunk, but on the contrary their face looketh full and plump; and their eyes are full and swarthy; also they desire not cold things, nor find ease but pain them.

Cautions.

1

Sleep.

Let them sleep moderately, but no more than usually they use to do.

2

Aire.

They must remain in a warm aire; if it be cold remedy it with a good fire.

Let them forbear all meats cold in operation, all fish, water-fowles and milk. Let them eat rear eggs, hens, chickens, partridges and pheasants.

3. Meats.

For drink, let them use Wine moderately, and generally for the cure thereof you must use things that are hot in operation; but in the cure as well of this, as other diseases in the head, you must diligently consider the naturall temperature of the brain; for it is such a thing as cannot endure either violent heat or violent cold.

4. Drink.

Let not their bodies be costive, but let them have every day a stool; if not by nature, give supposito-ries. Let them avoid sadness, deep speculations, and thoughts, studying, and other immoderate af-fections of the mind.

Direction
Negative.

Let them use moving of their body, walking, and if strength suffer, riding.

Aff. ma-
tive.

Oyle of Vervain is Medicinall for the disease; let it be gathered in the day and hour of Venus, Motion. she ascending fortunately. Also Rew, Laurell, Or-ris, Dill, Chamomell, Mother of Time, Marjoram, are Medicinal for the disease. For the Oyle, anoint the fore-head, temples, nostrils, and holes behind the ears.

1. Motion.

2. Unction.

If ♀ cause
the disease
use Flea-
ban: an
herb of ♂.

Also to boyle any of these hearbs, especially Vervain, gathered as beforesaid, in water, and snuffe up the decoction in your nose.

3. Nasalia.

Also quilt these leaves between two caps, and let the Patient wear it upon his head.

4. Cucufa.

The innermost cap being made of fine Silk, or Sarsinet, take Laurell, Mother of Time, Marjoram, Rosemary flowers, of each a handfull, Rew, half so much, Penny-royal, Calaminth, two drams; Cloves, Stachas, one dram; beat these into gross powder, and sew them up in the Cucufa, or double

cap before mentioned, and having first sprinkled the head with Vinegar, warm it, and apply it.

Pomand-
er.

Also it is very good for the sick to smell to such a Pomander as this. Take of Storax, Calamitis, two drams; Cloves, Mace, wood of Aloes, of each half a Dram; Lavender two Drams; Gallia Moschata a Dram; Musk, Amber-greece, of each two grains, beat them into fine powder, searce them, and with Muffilage made with Gum Tragacanth, and Marjoram-water; make it up into a Pomander.

CHAP. I V.

κεφα-
λαλγία.
coming of
drienes or
moisture.

Of the Headach κεφαλαλγία coming of
dryness or moisture.

BY drienes here and moisture also is meant only the bare quality; for although of these alone, without heat or cold, no pain come, yet hereby the studious in Physick, may learn and discern when the Headach cometh of heat and drienes, when of heat and moyiture, when of cold and drienes, when of cold and moisture.

The cause.

Headach through drienes is caused through drienes of the aire, through hunger, much watching, extream studying, by dry medicines, over much exercise, excessive use of venery, and violent perturbations of the mind.

The simp-
tome.

Headach of moisture is caused through moisture of the aire, moist medicines, bathes, hot waters, and other things that moisten over much.

Drienes is known by these signes; there come

few or no excrements out of the nose, the eyes be hollow, the patient cannot sleep neither before nor in the sickness; also the skin of the head is dry, as though it were scorched; dry medicines do not ease the pain but increase it.

Moistnes is known by the same that Lethargies are, of which hereafter.

Those in whom driness doth trouble the head, let them remain in a moist aire, let them eat meats of good juyce and a moistning nature, as yolks of eggs, cocks stones and the broth of them, pheasants, patriches, and such meats as moisten and nourish much; let them drink wine alwayes with water; let them sleep largely, provoke them to it, as in the second chapter; let them eschew motion of the body and exercise, and use quietness and rest; let them eschew carnal copulation, hunger, and thirst, and all things that do dry; let them use baths of sweet waters that are warm; let them be merry and pleasant, and avoid all perturbations of mind. For pain coming of moisture, See Lethargies.

Let such as have headach of driness, use to anoint the seame of their head or *os triquerrum*, with oyle of fleabane, (see Chap. 2.) mixed with oyle of sweet almonds, or alone by it self.

Cure by
unction.

Stoole.

Let their body be kept soluble.

Also they may bath their head in water, in which strawberry leaves, violet leaves and flowers, mallowes, and other hearbs that have a moistning vertue, have been boyled.

Bath.

Κεφαλαια.
λαλυσα.
coming of
Blood.

πλυνθω-
ρα.

Cause.

Signs.

Cure.

1. Air.

2. Meas.

3. Drink.

4. Exercise.

Of Head-ach Κεφαλαια coming of
plenitude of Blood.

Hitherto I have written of Headach coming through alteration of the bare quality only, I now come to Headach caused of fulness and abundance of blood. I call fulness in this place that which the Greeks call πλυνθωρα, that is, when all the four humours abound and be increased in their proportion, or when blood only abounds,

This is caused commonly of eating all such things as ingender abundance of humours in the body, as meats and drinks of great nourishment plentifully taken; as also the neglecting and omitting exercises, baths, sweatings, and usually purgings, bleedings, and evacuations.

The signs be these; the face and the eyes be ruddy, the veins be swoln, so that the least and smallest may be easily seen; the pulse is great and vehement, the urine reddish and thick, the veins of the temples beat more hard, strong and vehement than those at the wrist; the pain of the head is heaviness.

Let the sick be in a cold and dry air; if you can get no such place natural, make it so by art.

Let his diet be spare; let him avoid things that nourish plentifully, as eggs, flesh, &c.

Let his drink be Barly-water in which cold hearbs have been boyled, as Endive, Succory, Purslain, Lettuce, or only Barly-water with a little Cinammon.

Let him use mean exercise, rubbing his body often;

often; if his body be soluble and no feaver, let him bath often.

In the beginning of the disease let him bleed in the *Cephalica* of that arm on which the grief lies most; if that appear not, take the middle vein; if bleeding in the arm suffice not, let them bleed in the forehead.

If age, or weakness, or both, prohibit bleeding, use cupping glasses to the shoulders to draw back the blood.

These done, use medicines externall that are cold and astringent, wherewith you are furnished in the second Chapter.

You must in this disease have a special care that the body be kept soluble; if necessity require, and neither feaver nor weakness hinder, give a *decoctum Sennæ* (with Rubarbe and Agricke at one Dram) four Ounces.

After this, you may apply such medicines to the head, as disperse the disease, and dissipate and repell the humours; such be Mallow seeds, Senugreek seeds, Chamomell flowers, Melilot flowers, either in baths, liniments, or oyles, as you think fit.

Also you may bind the lower parts of the body hard, (as the things) to call or draw back the humours.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Head-ach Κεφαλαλγία coming of Choler.

Head-ach coming of Choleric humours, is caused of all such things as heat and dry the head unnaturally, as care, anger, pain, labour, watch-

Κεφα-
λαλγία,
coming of
Choler.

The cause;

signes,

watching, fasting, eating of meats that be cholericke, as Garlique, Onions, pickled herrings, and other meats extraordinary salt, &c.

The signes be these; the pains be like his that hath headach by reason of heat, but that only they have a more sharp and pricking pain, as though awles or bodkins were thrust into their heads; their face is pale and wan; their head is moderately hot, bitterness of the tongue, driness of the eyes, nose and tongue; this disease chanceth most to young and flourishing years, to such as are cholericke of complexion, to them that take overmuch busyness in hand, and the like.

Curc.

Let the sick abide in a cold and moist aire, which may be procured by the Art specified in the second Chapter, as by sprinkling the Chamber with cold water, by strewing the Chamber with cold herbs, and moist flowers and branches of trees there mentioned.

Meats.

Let his whole diet be moist; let him eat meats that be moist and of good juyce; give them Endive, Succory, Lettuce, Purslain, small fishes, that live in gravelly Rivers.

Drinks.

Let his drink be water only, in which a little Cinnamon hath been boyled; but let him altogether abstain from Wine and strong drink.

Sleeps.

Let him be kept quiet, and have long sleeps; you may provoke sleep by the rules in the second Chapter; let him be merry, and refrain from all perturbations of mind.

Purg.
You must
restrain
purging, if
there be a
feaver.

In the beginning of the cure you must purge the cholericke humour with medicines fit for the purpose; such be Hierapitca, Electuary of the juyce of Roses, Rubarb, Filulae aureæ, Alephanginæ, &c. But if it chance the cholericke humours do rest quietly in

any part of the body, as many times it doth, and so boeth cometh adust, and burneth the place where it lyeth, and maketh the man uncapable of receiving purging medicines, you must use preparatives to alter and concoct the humour, till it appear by the urine to be digested; the best way of all to do this, is to administer a spoonfull of Vinegar of Squils every morning fasting, and let the party walk a quarter of an hour after it; if you find that too hot, as you selome shall, administer it in an ounce of Julep of Roses, or Syrupus acetosus.

Also you may give an ounce of pulp of Cassia at night when he goes to sleep, or lenitive Electuary.

6 Bolus.

If they be very costive, as it is the nature of choler to procure costiveness, administer clisters of the mollient herbs, viz. *Mallows, Beets, Violets, Pellitory and Mercury*, of each a handfull, boyled in a quart of water to three quarts of a pint, in which (being strained) mingle Diacatholicon one Ounce, Mel ro-sarum one Ounce, species *Hieræ picræ* one Dram, make it into a clister.

7 Clisters.

Also you may use Oyl of fleabane for unction in the manner and form prescribed in the second Chapter.

8 7
unction.
Beware of

If the disease for all these medicines, continue still virulent and malignant, you may apply cupping glasses between the shoulders, and friction or rubbing of the arms and legs, time and care convenient being used.

9
Boxing.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Headach coming of windinesſ.

IT is a cause of eating abundance of windy things, besides the nature of the body, and other things.

κεφαλαια
λαλγια
coming of
Wind.

The cause

Gulpeper's last Legacies,

Signs.

things were such as were apt to ingender wind.

Dict.

It is known by a distention or stretching within the head, and that without heaviness or beating, and also by noise in the ears.

Let all meats and drinks that ingender wind be utterly avoyded.

Conco-
ctives.

If the Infirmitie lie only in the Head, and ascend from no other part beneath, as many times it is caused only by weakness and imbecility of the head, then inward medicines profit little.

But you must use Concoctive and Discussive medicines, things that concoct wind, as Fenugreek-seed, Linseed, Chamomell, Tolkes of Eggs, Saffron, Hen grease, Goose grease, &c.

Discussives.

Lat of all use Discussives, such as be Oyl of Dill, and Rew, Lubines, Barley meal, Lilly roots, Nigella, &c.

Clitters.

But if it come from vapours that ascend from some other part, you must empty the belly with a strong Clister that doth dissolve wind, made of the emollient herbs, Anniseeds, Caraway, Fennel, and Cumminseeds, adding to the decoction Benedicta Laxativa half an Ounce; of the Plectuary I mean, for this Clister draws the vapours down from the head.

Cautions.

After this you must strengthen the member that it ingender wind no more, whether it be the stomach, liver, or spleen. It were tedious and superfluous to recite the manner how to strengthen all those parts, and others beside these, which may in their own affliction afflict the head also; for I purpose if the Lord give me life and health, and time, to write severally and distinctly of all the diseases in every part of the body.

Repul-
sives.

Then you may apply to the head things repulsive and driving back, such be, Vinegar, Pomegranate
rind

rinds and flowers, Wormsword, Melilot, Mints, Plantain, Walwort, Shepherds purse, Nutmegs, Purslain, Houslecke, Laurell leaves, &c.

If heat be joyned with wind in the head, use Oyl of Roses, which is both repulsive, digestive, and discissive, mingled with vinegar, which is both repulsive and discissive, and also attenuating.

But if there be cold mixed with the wind, then use Oyl of Dill and Camomel, mingled with the juyce of Rew and Vinegar.

If the Headach continue still malignant, use fressing with white Helebore; but beware of catching cold of the head after it.

After all this to strengthen the head, and repell the relicts of the disease, make a Cucufa of these herbs dryed, (that is, sew them between two caps, see Chap. 3. Page 7.) viz. Roses, Knotgrass, Willow-leaves, Nightshade, Marjoram, Mother of Time, Hyslop, Rue.

Also the favour of Castoreum, Musk, Amber-greece, and to take Venice treacle, or Mithridate inwardly, are medicinall for the disease.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Head-ach caused of the Stomach.

κεφαλαια
λαλυτικ
caused by
the Stomach.

Hitherto of Diseases caused principally in the head it self, now a word or two of pain of the head that cometh by consent from other places of the body; and first of that which is caused by some evil affection of the stomach; and that is caused by some sharp humour for the most part that abounds in the stomach, especially in the mouth of it, from

from whence corrupt vapours arising do ascend into the head.

Signes.

It may be known by that gnawing and biting pain they feel in their head, by their proneness and desire to vomit: also if the sick fast and suffer hunger long, their pain is more vehement; for through long abstinence, the malice of the humour increaseth.

Cure by
vomiting.

Consider the
strength
of nature
in the
proportion
of the
vomit
Purging.

In the cure of this disease, outward medicines will do no good; the best way of cure is by vomiting, but first prepare the humours by giving Vinegar of Squils, two or three spoonfuls, or four, if two or three work not, divers mornings before the vomit, (which may be infusion of Crocus metallorum half an Ounce,) for many times the humours are viscous and stick fast.

If you suppose the stomach be furred after vomiting, give a scruple of Mastich pills every night going to bed for a week or such a matter.

As for strengthening the stomach after the disease is cured, I shall speak plentifully when I come to speak of the diseases in the stomach.

So also if headach come from the liver or spleen, or any part, you shall have plentifull remedies when I come to speak of the places where the cause lies, which is needless here; for take away the cause, the effect ceaseth.

REPO.
λαλγία.
comming
of drunk-
eance.
Cause.

CHAP. IX.

Of Headach caused by drunkenness.

The causes are evident enough, for hot Wines, Strong-Waters and strong drinks fill the brain with

with vapours, and so much the more if the brain be hot by nature, if the *os triquetrum* be close shut, and the sutoriums close shut; for they bear drink less before they be drunk than others in which they are more open.

The cure consisteth chiefly in these two things, *Cure consisting in evacuation, refrigeration.*

If the Wine be indigested, give a vomit in the first place.

If the headach remain after, you must use refrigeration to drive back the vapours that ascend into the head, that doth especially above all things, Oyl, wherein Ivy leaves have been boyled, by anointing the head, and temples, and forehead.

To prevent drunkenness are many medicines *Preventi-*
left by the Ancients to posterity, but for mine own *ons.*
part, I, as never tryed any of them, as to eat six
or seaven bitter Almonds every morning fasting;
to drink a draught of Worm-wood-beere first in
the morning; also to burn swallowes in a crucible,
feathers and all, eat a little of the ashes of them in
the morning.

CHAP. X.

Of Headach caused of Feavers.

ΙΕΦΑ-
λαλγία,
comming
of feavers.

IF Headach molest those that have Feavers, you *Præsagia.*
must consider whether the body be laxative or
not; for astringency in feavers always causeth head-
ach; if it be, then you must consider whether it began *Vel celi
wth the feaver, or came onely the feaver increa- vel signi,
sing near the Crisis, or when the Moon comes to incertum
the opposition of that sign and degree she was in est, puer
signi.*

Culpeper's last Legacies,

at the decumbiture; if she or her beams reach but the place, give no physick, for vomiting or flux of blood by the nostrils will follow.

Cause.

But if the headach began at first with the feaver, it is caused through vapours dispersed abroad through the vehemency of the feaver, as it were boyling up and ascending into the brain, and the brain also for the most part in this disease is weak, and not able to repell it, but fit to receive it.

Care.

Tolle can-
sum collin-
sur effectus

If age permit, you may use bleeding. If strength permit, you may use cupping-glasses, but the chief remedy is by remedying the feaver; for the cause being taken away, the effect ceaseth; and I intend hereafter to write a tractate only of Feavers, to which I now refer it.

κεφα-
λαια.

The dig-
nitions of
κεφα-
λαια,
from
κεφα-
λαια.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Head-ach κεφαλαια.

Κεφαλαια in Greek, in Latine *Cephalæa*, in English an old and inveterate headach; it may be known from κεφαλαια by these notes; it hath been of long continuance, exceeding painful, hard to cease; every light occasion (as noise, loud speech, clear light, moving; drinking of Wine, strong smels, or the like) causes sharp or violent fits, the diseased desires to lie in the dark, to be quiet, often supposing that their heads are struck with hammer; also some do feel those things that are about their head, as though they were bruised or racked; this disease sometimes doth continue painful alwayes, sometimes it comes by fits, with intermission, so that sometimes they think them-

selv.

selves perfectly whole. This disease doth vex women more than men. In some the pia Mater (or skin that knits the senses together, which lyeth round the brain within the dura Mater) is vexed, in some only the Pericranium, or skin that covereth the skull round) is vexed.

It is caused either by abundance of blood and other humours, or by the sharpness of the humours contained either within or without the skull, inflaming the head; also it is caused through weakness of the head.

If the pain invade the sick with heaviness, it sheweth the disease to proceed of fulness and abundance of humours; if it come with pricking, gnawing and shooting, it betokeneth sharpness of humours; if it beat like pulses, it betokeneth inflammation; if there be felt distention or stretching out, without heating, or heaviness, it comes of wind; if there be beating with it, it is a hot wind; if heaviness, there are humours as well as wind; if the pain be felt superficially, or outwardly, the disease lies in the Pericranium; if inwardly, it lies in the pia Mater, and then is there alwayes a pain in the roots of the eyes; for the Tunicles of the eyes have their beginning from the brain.

As for diet and air, the cause being known you may easily gather out of the former Chapter.

If it come through abundance of humours, you may in the first place let blood.

Oyl of Vervain used in Unction, is an approved medicine, unless there be inflammations or feavers joyned with it; for theri use Oyl of Fleabane, both considered as in the former Chapters.

Have a great care that sleep be moderate, and the body soluble.



You may also (for fear of Relapsing) purge the head with strong Gargarismes, made with juice of Leeks, Pellitory of Spain, long Pepper, Mustard, or the like.

Or by sneezing, if the infirmity lie within the scull.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Megrism.

Huīnga-
vīa.

Description.

Cause.

Signs.

Huīnga-vīa in Greek; in Latin also *Hemicranum*; in English the Megrism; is a painfall lying in the one half of the head only; the right side, or the left; and is distinguished by the seat that runneth all along the scull, from the middle part of the forehead to the hinder part of the head or nape of the neck; this pain cometh often by fits, and in some the grief is felt without the scull; some within, and that deep in the brain; in some in the Muscles near the Temples.

It is caused by ascending or flowing of many vapours or humours, either hot or cold; either by the Veins, or by the Arteries, or by both; and sometime it proceeds from the brain it self, thrusting out its excrements and superfluities when the passages are stopped.

The signs whereby you may know whether vapours or humours do abound, whether they be hot or cold, whether within the scull, or without, may be drawn out of the former Chapter, only this I add; if the pain lie in the *Pericranium* the pain is so vehement that they cannot suffer their heads to be touched with ones hand.

Their Dyet, what they should eat, and what they should eschew, may be gathered out of the former Chapters, according to the diversity of the causes; yet let them by all means avoid all such things as send sharp vapors up into the head, as, *Garlique, Onions, Mustard, Raddish roots, &c.*

If the Infirmitie lie without the Scull, as most commonly it doth, comb the head; if the pain lie on the right side, with a comb made of the right horn of a Ram, (I suppose it were best the Ram were killed when the Sun ^{*} is in *Aries*) if it lie on the left side, with a comb made of the left horn of a Ram; and this (for ought I know) may do it, if the disease lie within the Scull.

If it lie near the Temples amongst the Muscles, rub them often (either with your hand, or with a tooth) till they be hot; when the pain is over, and that many times remedyeth the Disease if it lie here.

Also *Euphorbium* mixed with Oyl, and put into the ear on that side the pain lies; take more or less *Euphorbium*, according as the parties senses are dull or quick; a Scruple of *Euphorbium* is enough for an Ounce of Oyl, and one drop is sufficient to put into the ear at one time.

Also *Euphorbium* dissolved in Vinegar, and applied by way of Unction to the grieved part of the head, profiteth much.

But beware you use not *Euphorbium*; if the disease come of hot Humours, or Vapours.

Also Earthworms beaten to powder, Snailes, peach-kernels, Goats-dung mingled with Vinegar of quills, are medicinal.

If it comes of hot Humours, use those medicines prescribed for the headach coming of hot humors.

Diet.

50

^{* Or at least when Mars is there.}

If

If it come of plenitude, use blood letting.
 In fine, purge the Humour that causeth the Disease.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Vertigo or swimming in the Head.

Descrip-
tion.

VERTIGO is a Disease wherein a man thinketh all that he sees turns round; it is a Disease my self have been often for many years vexed withall, insomuch, that at the last I sometimes fell down in a swoon, and fainted; This Disease often turneth to the Falling-sickness, as it hath almost done in my self, though after much and vexpence of Physick, one vomit absolutely cure me; therefore I shall be more large in the signs of this Disease.

Cause.

This Disease is caused through inordinate moving of Vapours that are windy, contained in certain parts of the Brain; this Disease is caused either because the Brain it self is ill-affected, or of Vapours ascending from the Stomack thither; Brain it self is offended by a Humour Aer from whence a windy spirit moveth inordinately about, and troubleth the apprehension; so that things the man seeth, seem to turn round all the Brain is offended by the mouth of the Stomack when windy exhalations are carried from thence to the Brain, which happeneth by corruption and putrefaction in the Stomack, the Vapours of which being penetrating, move about the Brain.

Galen makes a great stir, and so also doth Hippocrates to prove two sorts of Vertigo; the one call

Tenebricosa Vertigo; of some *Scotoma*: and this, say they, is the most dangerous, because it often turns to the Falling-sickness. Indeed I grant, the dark Vertigo turneth soonest to the Falling-sickness, because it cometh of *Atrabilis*, or Color adust; but *Fuchsius* thinks they erre that think the Diseases to be two, because they differ a little in quality: and truly so do I. All *Galen*'s words may not be Authenticks; no, nor *Hippocrates* his neither: and neither *Fuchsius*, nor my self, were, nor are so simple, but we know Choler yellow will turn black and adust in the Tunicle of the Stomack, and cause no other difference than changing the quality, not the nature of the Disease. But enough of this, I proceed to the signs.

A darkness or mist appeareth before their eyes that are troubled with this Disease, and that upon every light occasion, especially if they drink but a cup of strong drink or wine; or if they turn round: for it chanceth to them if they turn round once, as it doth to others when they turn round often times, so that sometimes they fall down. Also the same effect it brings to him, to see another man, or a wheel, or the water run round: therefore let such objects be avoyded; for the vital Spirits beholding it, turn about also, and so the moving of the Humour that causeth the Disease, is troubled, unequal and inordinate.

When this Disease lyeth in the brain only, without relation to the stomach, there followeth found in the ears, pain in the head, sometimes vehement, and heaviness there; also the smelling and other senses are detrimented: their fits are chiefly when the Sun doth heat them, or when their head is hot by some other means,; for Heat doth dissolve

the Humours, and then they turn about the Brain.

And indeed so wrought I know, a clear Sun-shine is hurtfull for those in whom the Disease proceeds from the Stomack, as mine did; and I found the same extreamly prejudicial to me.

Those in whom the Disease proceedeth from the Stomack, feel a gnawing in the Stomack before fit comes, and a disposition to vomit, and are though they were heart-burnt.

Also this you may know of what Humor the Disease comes, by the apparent colour of things to the eyes: for if they appear yellow, the Disease comes yellow Choler: if reddish or bloody, it comes of heat, and is apt to fall into a Frenzy or madnesse; if dark, comes of Atrabilis, and is a forerunner of the Falling sickness, or Apoplexy; And this much for example sake, on the following noisome and violent.

Also these Diseases are most violent in that time of the year that suiteth best with their nature, Choler in Summer, Melancholy in Autumn, &c.

If this Disease be caused by Vapours that arise from the Stomack, as mine did, Vomiting is a speedy cure, and the only cure I could find.

Let the sick avoid the heats both of Sun and Moon; all Winds, especially South Winds: nor let him behold any thing that moves round, nor any deep thing.

Let him avoid fasting and fulness, all meats that engender wind, that are of a dilative quality, and send Vapours up to the head: such be Milke, Onions, Garlick, Leeks, &c.

Let him eschew sleep in the day, saith Galen, but for mine own part, I found ease in nothing else.

Cure.

Cautions.
For only
that wind
causeth
Whirl-
winds.

Let his Meat be of good Juyce, and good Digestion.

If the Disease come of Blood, use Blood-letting.

Let the Sick avoid perturbation of mind, anger, fear, sadness, loud crying and singing.

Let him not keep his head too hot, nor abide in an Aire too hot, or too cold; and let him stir his head as little as may be.

In a word, keep his Stomack clean with Vomits, and his head with *Pil. Alephanina*.

Acetum scillitcum is a sovereign remedy, and Southernwood is the Herb proper for the Disease.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Frenzie.

Φενίτις in Greek, in Latin also *Phrenitis*, in English a Frenzie, is a disease that troubles the mind, dangerous and difficult to cure, it differs from madness thus; a feaver ever accompanies a Frenzie, but never madness.

A Frenzie is a continual madness and furie, with raging and vexation of mind, accompanied with an acute Feaver, caused through inflammation of the Brain, or the films thereof.

There are three internall senses in the head; Imagination, Judgment, Memory: and a man may be Frenetick (or as our common English word saith, Brantick) in any of these.

Some are Frenetick only in Imagination, imagining they see things they do not, and yet do give

Φενίτις.
Description.

Definition.

Three
sorts of
Frenzies.

a right judgement of things they do see : and to it
member every man, and call him by name : in such
fantasie only is distempered.

2. Others apprehend things truly, yet judge falsly
of them ; as a Patient I had, that judged his father
would kill him, and therefore fled his presence ; also,
that he was some great person. There the
seat of Judgement is chiefly vexed.

3. The third is compound of these two, and they
erre in every thing, and know no body, nor re-
member any thing ; and in such the Brain is total-
ly distempered.

The cause. The Frenzie is caused of abundance of Choler
and Cholerick Blood, either in the Brain, or film
thereof ; and if the Choler be adust, the Disease
is vehement and pernicious.

Signs. Besides, a terrible Feaver and Madness, for the
most part they cannot sleep ; if they do sleep at all
it is troublesome : many times when they do sleep
they start up out of it suddenly, and rage, and cry
out furiously ; they babble words without order or
sense, and very seldom answer directly to a que-
stion ; their Water many times is thin and clear
and if it be so, it is so much the worse ; many times
the softer you speak to them, the louder they an-
swer.

Their Eyes are blood shotten, bleared and sta-
ring, and sometime dry, and sometimes full of
sharp and scalding tears ; most of them pull and
tear all the cloathes about them to pieces : their
Pulses are small, weak and slow, and they fetch
their breath but seldom : that which cometh of
Blood, causeth inordinate laughter ; and Choler,
immoderate fury : also such must be bound in their
beds ; they forget every thing speedily that they
either

re either do or say. I have seen one call for a Chamber-pot, and so soon as he had it, either had forgot what it was, or else forgot to piss in it.

Concerning the usage of the Sick; if it be Winter, let the air be warm; if in Summer, let it be cold; a whitened wall is best; for diversity of colours or pictures are naught.

Some are troubled with light in their Fits, and some with darkness; therefore you had best try them both, and let him have light that is afraid of darkness, and keep him dark that is offended with light: but if the Sick be indifferent, between both, let the strongest have light, and keep the weakest darkest.

Let his dearest friends come to him, and let some speak friendly to him, and let some of them speak harshly and roughly to him; for there is no rule with such persons, unless they stand in awe of some body.

If strength permit, let him bleed largely in the arm, and two or three dayes after under the tongue.

Keep his body laxative. Stool.
Force him to sleep with *Opium*; if his body be strong, you need not fear to give him four or five grains at a time, also hang soporiferous things about his Head, as Mandrakes, Nightshade, Poppy, Henbane, &c. and anoint his Head and Temples with oyl of Poppy, if he sleep not without these.

Let his drink be water, in which Cinnamon hath been boyked.

Let his meat be exceeding little, and let that little be of very good and speedy digestion.

Also I have found by experience, *Casterum* to Cure.

bc.

be very medicinal for the Disease, taken inwardly. For other Medicines, your best way is to labor to remove that Humour which causeth the Disease, of which Medicines you may be furnished in the peculiar Chapter belonging to the particular Humour.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Lethargie.

Descrip-
tion,

νῆσθ
αργύριον.

Names.

νῆσος

Subeth.

νῶμα.

It is affirmed by many good Physicians, that there is such a Disease as Coma Vigilans, but party grieved.

IN direct opposition to a Frenzy, is the Disease called a Lethargy; which causeth sluggishness and an inexpugnable desire to sleep.

This word *Lethargy*, is a Greek word, compounded of *νῆσθ*, which signifies forgetfulness and *αργύριον* which signifies slothfull, or dull; and therefore instead of *Veternus*, the common Latin word, it might be better (or at least better in my opinion) be called *Obliviosus*, a sluggish forgetfulness.

This sluggish Disease hath gotten many names; it is called by some *Grecians νῆσος*, of the *Arabians* *Subeth*, of some *Grecians νῶμα*; and this νῶμα, they, is of two sorts: *Coma somnolentum*, or a sleep *Coma*: the other called *Vigilans coma*, or a waking *Coma*, because such as have Lethargies seem to be awake many times when they are not. Many have thought these diseases to be all different, because different places have given it different names; yet all confess the cause of them all to be the same, then the difference can be only in the Complexion of the Vigilans, but party grieved. As yet I never saw any possessed with it, as yet I have seen none.

It is caused of Flegm, which cooleth the Brain Cause.
overmuch, and moistneth it, and thereby proyo-
keth sleep.

They are alwayes in a profound and dead sleep; Signs.
their Pulse is great, and striketh seldom, and beateth
as though it were in water; they fetch breath
seldom, and weakly; and are so sluggish and sleepy,
that they can hardly be forced to answer to a que-
stion; sometimes they will open their eyes, if you
cry aloud to them; but they instantly shut them
again: they are exceeding forgetfull, and alwayes
talk idly in their sleep; they gape and yawn often,
and sometimes keep their mouth open, as though
they had forgot to shut it; some are costive, others Cure.
laxative; their Urine is like Beasts Urine, stinking;
some tremble and sweat all over;

Let the Chamber wherein the Sick doth lie, be Air:
very light, and very warm.

Let his Diet be such things as extenuate, cut and Dry:
dry, and let it be seasoned with Anniseed, Cumin-
seed, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Cloves, &c.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Sparagus, Parsley,
Fennel, and such like: and after eating, bind the ex-
tream parts (viz. the Thighs) hard, that the Vapours
ascend not up into the Head.

You may burn Brimstone under his Nose, or Nasal
fetid to awake him.

Give him strong Gargarisms made with Pellitory Garga-
of Spain, and Mustard: also you may safely put
a whole spoonfull of Mustard into his mouth at
once: Also you may boil Time, Penny-royal and
Origanum in Vinegar, and dip a sponge in it, and
hold it alwayes to his Nose. You may shave off his Hair, and keep his Head
always

always moistned with Vinegar of Roses; also it
excellent to let it drop down from some high place
upon the crown of his Head.

Sneezing. Provoke him often to sneeze with white Hellebore.

Clisters. Also in this Disease you may safely administer
sharp and scowring Clisters, with Collocynth
Agrick, Electuary, *Benedicta taxativa*, *Species his-
picæ*, and the like, in the common decoction.

Purge. The Disease declining, purge Flegm.

Castoreum is also exceeding medicinal for this
Disease, either taken inwardly, or applyed ou-
wardly.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Forgetfulness.

The cause. **T**He loss of Memory changeth sometime
alone, and sometimes Reason is hurt with it.
It is caused of Lethargies, and other sopori-
fous Diseases; for they being ended, many times leave
Forgetfulness behind them, and then it comes of a cold
distemper. This coldness hath sometimes drin-
koyned with it, and sometimes moisture, and some-
times nothing but a bare distemper: to know this
you must diligently observe the causes whence it
riseth.

The causes are two; internal, external; if the
be internal, either abundance of Flegm, or Melan-
choly, is the cause of it; if there be no signs of these
abounding, then it comes of some external cause
(unless it come through extream old age.)

The external causes you may know by their
latitudes.

dition of the sick, or those that are about him; if my disease have newly passed, and so turned into oblivion, if medicines were applyed outwardly, or administered inwardly, which extreamly cooled the brain; or if it came of study, watching, &c.

If the memory be but a little hurt, it shews the Signs. brain to be but a little cooled; if reason be also hurt, then the disease is vehement.

If it come of a dry distemper, the sick watcheth much, and can hardly be brought to sleep.

If moisture only offend, then are they heavy, inclined to sleep, and their sleeps are long and troublesome.

If cold be joyned with the moisture, it is a perfect Lethargy, though perhaps but breeding, and then the excrements are many at the mouth and nose, proceeding from the brain.

If melancholy be the cause, he will not be very desirous of sleep, nor void excrements from his brain; besides all circumstances, and the state of his whole body incline to cold and dryness.

For to give a true judgment of a disease, you must consider the complexion of the party, the region that he lives in, the times of the year, the state of the air, and the diet he hath used.

Let his diet be different according to the cause *Diet.* of his disease; as for example, if it come of coldness, let it be hot, &c.

But whatever the cause be, the aire must not be *Cautions.* cold, nor the room dark, nor any windows open North or South; for the one cooleth, the other fluffeth the head.

If it come through age, Physick avails little.

If the memory fail suddenly, either Falling-sickness, or Apoplexy is following; for cure of which use such means

I should
think the
East were
worst.
Prognostica.

means of prevention, as you shall be taught to puz-
ture them when they are come in their proper
Chapters.

If it come of other causes, viz. of cold, heat, thicken-
ing of the brain; of dryness, moisten the brain.

Names.

Things medicinal, are *Castoreum*, *Oleum de laur*, *ribo*, *Rew*, *Balme*, *Betony*, *Rosemary*, *Marjoram*,

Of compound, *confectio anacardina*, *Diamoschum* *seg-*
dulce, *Diambra*, *Mithridate*, *Theriacha*. These not all
only remedy memory lost, but help, and mend the
being dull.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Catalepsis.

Cure.

Κατοχή
κατά-
ληψις.
detentio,
occupatio,
congelatio.
Descrip-
tion.

Κατοχή or *κατάληψις* in Greek, is called in Latin *Occupatio*, Detention, and *Deprehensio*; Modern Writers call it *Congelatio*; in English it is called Congelation, or Taking, and by the Ignorant struck with a Planer.

It is a sudden detention and taking both of body and mind, both sense and moving being lost, the sick remaining in the same figure of body wherein he was taken; whether he sit or lie, or whether his mouth and eyes were open or shut, as they are taken in the disease, so they remain.

Cause.

This disease is a mean between a Lethargy and a Frenzy, for it cometh of a melancholy humour. Therefore in respect of coldness it agreeth with a Lethargy, and in respect of Driness with a Frenzy; and the effects are in a medium between them both; Sometimes abundance of blood is joyned with the melancholly humour, and sometimes on-

it pure melancholly; both invade the hinder part
of the brain.

They that are taken with this disease, are always Signs.
taken suddenly; both speech and sense are taken
from him; he neither speaketh nor heareth, his
heareath scarcely to be perceived; he lies like a dead
man, his pulse is small, weak, and very thick;
his egestion and urine are either very little or none
at all, which seems to proceed from want of sense;
the sick abounds (most commonly) with moy-
ture; *For melancholly is an humour dry in operation*,
in quality; Their face is sometimes red, and that
when blood is mingled with the melancholly; and
sometimes swarth, and then pure melancholly op-
ereth; the eyes in this disease remain immove-
ble, as though they were frozen.

The diet is different according to the cause; on- Diet:
in generall let him avoyd all such meats and
drinks as send vapours up into the head; also wa-
ter is hurtfull because it *swelleteth the spleen*. Barly-
water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled is
good.

If blood abound, and strength and years per- Bleeding.
mit, let him bleed in the Cephalique of the arm,
much as strength will permit.

If melancholly abound, cleanse the gutts with Clisters.
visters made of things proper for melancholly: such
as borrage, bugloss, fumitory, time, epithimum, polipo-
rium, Senna, cossa fistula, confectio Hamech, &c.

If the head be hot, cool it with oyl of fleabane; Refrig-
too cold, heat it with oyl of vervain.

Black Hellebore corrected with Cinnamon is
very medicinal; so is Mother of Time.

If trembling accompany this disease, give Casto-
cum.

As

As for other remedies, you may find them in the Chapters of Frenzie, and Lethargy before; and the Chapter of Melancholy, which is to follow after.

C H A P. X V I I I.

Of the Apoplexy.

Απο-
πλεξία.

Definition.

Cause.

Signs.

Αποπλεξία in Greek and Latin, is also called Apoplexy in English; and is a disease wherein the fountain and original of all the Sinews is affected, and so every part of the body doth suddenly lose sense and motion; throughout the whole body.

If this stopping come only in one half of the body, it is called the Palsey; of which hereafter.

The Apoplexy is caused by a grosse, tough, and clammy humours, (ingendred for the most part by drukeness;) which (being crude) fills the principal ventricles of the brain.

It is caused also by a fall or a blow, which breaketh and shaketh the brain, and causeth the humours to flow thither.

Also those that are brought up in hot Countries when they come to live in cold Countries, many times the cold only congealeth the humours, and causeth the disease.

There goeth before this disease a sharp pain in the head, a swelling of the veins in the neck, the Vertigo and brightness before the eyes, coldness of the extream parts without cause known, paining of the whole body, slowness to move, an gnawing of the teeth, while they sleep; their Urin-

is little in quantity, and black, like rust or canker of mettall, and hath a residence like meal; they lack sense altogether, and lie with their eyes shur, as though they were asleep and snort.

The vhemency of this disease, may be known by their impediments in breathing; if their breathing differ but little from another mans that is in health; it shews the disease is but weak; but when they can hardly be perceived to breath at all, it is the strongest Apoplexy: and little better is theirs where the breath seems to be stopped for a while; and then fret with great violence.

This disease happens most frequently to aged people, flegmatick folke, and to such as use such diet as encreaseth flegme.

This disease is seldom cured, and seldomer but it leaves the dead Palsey behind it; and then it is but half cured.

A Strong Apoplexy for the most part kills a man in four and twenty hours; many times in half the time.

Bleeding is a desperate physick for an Apoplexy, well befitting such a desperate disease; for it kills or cures quickly,

Provokē him to stool, with mighty sharp and Stool. strong Clysters.

Bind the thighs hard, and rub them vhemently. Ligaments. You may shave the head, and bath it with Oyl ^{unction.} of Rew, Camomel, or Dill.

You may fasten Cupping-glasses good store to the Cupping shoulders.

You may burn stinking things under his nose, as Nasalia. Castoreum, Assa foetida, Sagapenum, Galbanum.

You may provoke him to sneeze, with white Sneezing. Hellebore.

You may apply Castoreum, and Euphorbium, D with

Cucuba.

Vomit.

Lac Sul-

phuris.

I take it
doth not
procure
vomit, but
is diapho-
retical.

with Vinegar to his head.

You may provoke him to vomit with *Turbith Mineral*, *Mercurius Vista*, or *Lac Sulphuris*, which is the best medicine I know.

Thus much for the cure of an Apoplexy, if it may be cured.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the dead Palsey in one side.

 $\pi\alpha\varphi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$

Definition.

 $\pi\alpha\varphi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma\iota\alpha$

Quest.

Answe.

 $\pi\alpha\varphi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ in Greek, in Latine *Resolutio*, in English the dead Palsey; 'tis a disease wherein the one half of the body, either the right side or the left, doth lose either sense or moving, or both, either totally or partially.But note here that the Palsey that followeth the Apoplexy, is properly and particularly called by the Greeks $\pi\alpha\varphi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma\iota\alpha$.In the Palsey sometimes sense only is lost, and not moving, sometimes moving and not sense, and sometimes both sense and moving; yet the Greek word $\pi\alpha\varphi\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, signifies properly loss of motion.

A word to satisfie the curious, that may ask whether sometimes sense only, and sometimes motion only, should be lost?

You must note that the faculty of motion, well as that of sense, flows from the brain, from the fountain, and is derived from thence by the nerves to the instruments of sense and motion, and so either sense or motion is lost, according to the sinews that convey sense or motion are affected in the disease; therefore it being considered the

divers members participate in two kinds of sinews, the one for sense, the other for motion, the doubt is easily cleared. One sinew may be hurt, and motion is lost; the other may be hurt, and that safe; then sense is lost and motion remains; both are hurt, and then farewell (*pro tempore*) sense and motion.

If members participate but of one sinew, as few do, (perhaps none) yet *Gallen* saith some do, and at present I cannot contradict him; less virtue is required for feeling, then for motion, saith he; and so if the sinew be much hurt, sense and motion are both lost; if it be but little hurt, only motion is lost.

The matter indeed is scarce worth disputing for, or writing of; and therefore I proceed.

The Original of this disease lies sometimes in Description of the brain, and sometimes in the marrow of the back.

If the disease lie in the back, (as but seldom it doth) then is the face firm, and then sometimes half, sometimes the whole body is paralitick, according as the half or whole marrow of the back is vitiated.

If it come from the brain, it lies only in some particular Pellicles thereof; for if the whole brain be vitiated, it is an Apoplexy.

These things being first duly considered, we come to the cause.

It is caused through vehement and inordinate *Causa* cold, or through gross and clammy Humours that stop the passages, that the animal virtue cannot pass freely from the Centre to the Circumference.

If it come from the back, it is caused through

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Inflammation, or hard swelling, without sense called *Schirrus*, hapning at the back-bone, or nigh to it, or other sinewy part, dependant thereon; whereby the sinews are pressed together, and so stopped, that the animal virtue cannot pass. It may happen by a blow or wound.

The disease is so apparent, that it needs no Signs.

Prognostica.

¶

Diet.

Herbs.

Caution.

Aire.

Drink.

Sleep.

Exercise.

Mirth.

The Palsey is no acute or sharp Disease, and for the most part is curable.

It chanceth (for the most part) to ancient people, and beginneth (commonly) in the Winter time.

If the Palsey come by a cut or wound, it is incurable, and very difficult, if the Paralitique member wane, or wax less and less ; for then it sheweth the parts to want spirit natural as well as animal.

Let his Diet be extenuating and drying, let his Meat be easie of digestion, and roasted, viz. Birds that frequent dry grounds, Almonds, Raisons of the Sun, Pine Nuts.

For Pot-herbs, let him use Fennel, Pursley, Hysop, Marjoram, Sege, and Savory.

Let him eschew Water-fowl, Fish, and all other meats that are cold and moist, and flegmatick.

Let the Aire he abides in be hot and dry ; if not, make it so by Art.

Let him drink no Wine but *Hippocras*, and let him use Cinnamon in all his drink, or broth.

It is good for him to endure as much thirst as he can.

Let his sleeps be but mean, and let him not sleep at all in the day.

Let him use as much exercise as well as he can.

Let him be merry and cheerfull, and flye anger, vexation, and other perturbation of the mind.

If there be signs of Plenitude, you may draw Bleeding out blood (moderately, for fear of over cooling) of the sound side; else forbear.

If he have not a Stool once a day, provoke him Clisters. with a Clister.

Acetum Scilliticum, or Vinegar of Squils taken Cure. two spoonfulls every morning fasting, is a sovereign medicine.

So is also *Castoreum*.

If it lie in the Brain, sneezing is good, which you may provoke with white Hellebore, but let it be in the evening, the party in bed, and their head wrapped warm, for fear of after-claps.

Also use Unctions to the *nape of the neck* (for *unctions*.
there the marrow of the back hath its passage to the Brain) use first weak ones, such as Oyl, Camomel Dill, St. Johns Wort, or Earthworms. Then after some dayes, such as are stronger, as Oyl of Bricks, or Tile-stones, *Castoreum* and *Euphorbium*. Wherewith you may anoint all the paralitique members, wrapping them up hot afterwards in a Fox skin.

Also you may make a Bath with St. Johns Wort, Rosemary, Stæchas, Sage, Marjoram, and Camomel, boyled in water, wherewith you may bath the paralitique members before you anoint them.

Also this Cerecloth is excellent to apply to the *ceratum*.
paralitique members. Take of Oyl two Drams, Oyl of Pepper one Ounce and a half, Oyl of *Euphorbium* two Drams, *Aqua vitæ* two Ounces and a half; juyce of Sage and Marjoram, or Cowslips, of each two Ounces and a half, *Galanga* three Drams; *Pellitory of the wall* and Pepper, of each a dram; Stæchas and Rosemary, of each two Drams, *Euphorbium* one Dram and a half; boyl it till the *Aqua vitæ* be consumed, then strain it, and put wax enough to it to make a Cerecloth.

D 3.

At-

More pro-
perly the
Brain
hath its
passage to
the spina-
lis me-
dulla.
Bath.

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Also you may make a quilt for his head with Hysop, Marjoram, St. John's Wort, Sage, Rew, Bay-leaves, of each two Drams; Spikenard, Mastich, *Castoreum*, and Stæchas, of each two Scruples; Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, of each one Scruple; Red Rose-leaves well dried, half a handful, make them a quilt, as you are taught Chapter. 3.

Use these medicines to the head, if the disease lies there; to the nape of the neck, and the bad bone, if the disease lie there.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Palsey in one Member.

Although any expert man may draw out what hath been written before, the cure the resolution of any member, the radix being the same, yet to satisfie the unskilfull, I thought good to write a line or two.

If any member be paralitique, search from what root the sinews come that supply that member, and mend it there at the root with the former medicines.

στάσ-
μος
κυνίκος.

There is also a kind of Palsey called by the Greeks στάσμος κυνίκος, in Latin *Tortura oris*, in English wrinnes of the mouth; this you may cure also by the aforesaid Medicines: besides, you may hold a looking-glass before him, that he may see what an ugly face he makes, and so labour to amend it.

C H A P.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Falling-sickness.

Eπιλυπσία in Greek, the Latines call it *Morbus Comitialis*, and the English the Falling-sickness.

It is a Convulsion, drawing and stretching of all the parts of the whole body, not continually, but at sundry times, with hurt of the mind and sense. It is so called, because it attacheth both the sense, and feeling of the head, and also of the mind.

There be three causes of the Falling sickness.

The first is caused when the disease lyeth only in the Brain; and that is caused two wayes. 1. When gross, tough, and clammy Humours flegmatick, stop the passage of the Spirits Animal in the Pelle- cles of the Brain. 2. When the same Opilation is caused by Choler.

Secondly, it is caused through the evill affect of the Stomack, sending up vapours thither, which the Brain labours to repell, and by the reluctancy causeth the disease.

Thirdly, it is caused through a cold Air which the Patient may feel creeping up from one member or another, to the Brain; but this chanceth but sel-dome, especially in these Climates.

There goeth before this disease, an unwise state of the body and mind; sadness, forgetfulness, troublesome dreams, headach, continual fulness in the head, especially in anger, paleness in the face, inordinate moving of the tongue; many bite their tongues, as soon as the fit takes them they fall down, their limbs are drawn together, they snort

Επιλυπ-
σία.

Three
causes of
Falling-
sickness.

I.

See my
Anatomy
of the
Brain.

2.

3.

Culpeper's last Legacies,

and sometimes cry out: many tremble when the fit comes upon them, and run round, but the peculiar sign of this disease is foaming at the mouth.

This disease happeneth most to young folks.

Air.

Let the Air the sick abides in, be hot and dry, if the disease be caused of Flegme; let it be cool and moist, if it be caused of Choler.

Diet.

Let him eschew all meats that are hard of digestion, and stopping, and such as are of a dilative quality, and all Wine, the older the worse.

Vomit.

If the disease proceed from the Stomach, clear it by a vomit.

Cure.

Me thinks I might have bestowed the pains to have quoted a few more medicines, yet seeing 'tis as 'tis, see my Receipts.

The best remedy, which is most sure and approved, is, a Male Piony root dug up, \odot in Ω rising on Sunday morning, the Moon increasing, *Artemis* culminating, hung about their necks; which by hidden planetary virtue cureth it. Also the juice of Piony roots dug up at that time, and made into a Syrup with Sugar, taken inwardly, doth the like.

C H A P. X X I I.

Of Convulsion and Cramps.

D. finiti-
on.

$\Sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\mu\sigma$ in Greek; in Latin *Gonvulso*; in English Convulsion and Cramp: is a Disease in which the sinews are drawn and pluckt up together against ones will.

Kinds.

There are divers kinds of this Disease, three of these kinds lye in the neck.

The first is called in Greek *tétavos*; in Latin *Distentio*; it is when the neck remaineth altogether immovable; so that it cannot be turned any way, but must alway be held straight forward.

The second is called *Tensio ad anteriora*, when the head or neck is drawn down towards the brest. 2.

The third is called *Tensio ad posteriora*, when the head is drawn backward. 3.

The fourth kind of Convulsion is that which usually is called the Cramp, and is a drawing together of the sinews of some particular limb. 4.

The fifth is that which is usually called Convulsion fits, and a wreathing or drawing up together of the sinews on the one side of the body. 5.

This disease is caused through fasting, fulness, pricking of an Artery, or the biting of a venomous beast, that the venome come to the Nerve. Cause.

The fifth of these is only mortal, and takes away many young Children.

For Children, Spirit of *Castoreum*, *Aqua paralitica*, *Aqua Mathieli*, *Aqua antepileptica*, *Langis*, are medicinal. Cure.

For Aged people; if it come of fulness, purge and vomit, then use the precedent medicines. Of fulness

If it come of fasting, it is more perilous; the Fasting. best remedy that I know then, is the decoction of *China* roots.

If it come by pricking an Artery, as many times Pricking doth in blood-letting through the unskilfulness of a Chyrurgeon, or unruliness of the Patient. If it be much hurt, the only way I know, is to cut it quite asunder, and lose the use of the Limb, to save your life.

If it come by stinging of any venomous creature, make the wound bigger, and draw out the poysen with *Venice Treacle* applyed to it Plaster-wise. Stinging of venomous creatures.

Finally, wear for the Cramp, a Ring made of a Rams horn, the Ram slain ☽ in ♀, in the hour of the Sun, he either rising or culminating.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Mare.

Ηπιαλ-
τις.

The ridi-
culous
conceits
of the
vulgar.

Cause.

Description.

Signs.

Caution.

HΦΙΑΛΤΙΣ in Greek, in Latin *Incubus*, is a Disease that happens only in the night, to people in bed, wherein they conceive themselves oppressed with a great weight, which almost strangles them.

The simple sort call it the *Mare*, and conceive and affirm, that they feel it with their hand, and hear it fall down in the Chamber: yea, I have heard one affirm, she heard it come in at the Gate. The truth (or rather falsehood) of all this, will appear in the description.

This Disease is caused of excessive drinking, and of continual rawness of the Stomach; whence absent gross and cold Vapours, which fill the ventricles of the Brain, letting the dispersing of the sinewes thereof by the sinewes.

This Disease alwayes invades those that are sleep, and most of all such as lye upon their backs: they suppose a great weight lies upon them, stops their breath, that they cannot move, and dream that they are almost strangled, and would cry out, but their voyce is stopped; and indeed they groan pitifully, at last being something wakened and able to stir, the passage is opened and the eased.

This Disease (though seeming light) is not to be neglected, by reason of its affinity with the Apoplexy and Falling-sickness.

Let him never lye on his back.

Let his Diet be such as breedeth not wind, nor Diet,
of a dilative quality. *the air to gallipis been*

If there be signs of fulness, use bleeding. 33372 Blood-

Let him not go to bed till digestion be perfected, letting
Vinegar of Squils taken two Spoonfulls in the morn- Cure.

I have
been my
self, an

Keep the head and neck always warm. Also you may take inwardly such things as strengthen the Brain, such be, *Aromaticum Rosatum*, *Diambosum dulce*, *Diambra*, *Lianthou*, &c. These medicines have known others strangely troubled with this disease, since the writing hereof, and in a far different manner from what here is written; but the margin is too small to hold the Story.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of Madness.

Mævia in Greek, is a Disease which the Latines Differ
call *Insania* and *Furor*. in English Madnesse
and Fury, they that have this Disease be unruly, like
wild Beasts.

The difference betwixt this and the Frenzy, is and
this; A Feaver alwayes accompanies a Frenzy, but *Frenzy's*
never this Disease called *Mania*, or Madnes.

It is caused of much blood flowing up into the Brain ; sometimes this blood offendeth in quantity only, and sometimes in quality, when it is melancholy : The superfluity of melancholy, causeth alienation of mind, and causeth the Man to be foolish, and beside himself.

I shall only in this Chapter treat of Madness Signs
coming of blood.

There

There goeth before Madness, weeknes of head, tickling of the ears, shinings before the eyes, great watchings, strange thoughts approach the mind, heaviness of the head, a ravenous appetite, a forwardness to bodily lust, the eyes stare, a seldome either wink or beckoo.

If it come of blood only, they laugh continually, and the sick thinketh he seeth before his eyes things to laugh at.

If any Choler be mingled with the blood, the prickling and swift moving of the brain, maketh them angry, irfull, moving and bold.

In the first place bleed them, and then by the colour of the blood you may discern easily the quality predominant.

If it be a Woman, breath a vein in the ankles, that provokes the termes.

Let their Diet be such as breeds little blood, they are almost starved.

In many the humours is waxed gross, and so by long continuance, and such are worst to be cured, though perhaps they be patientest, for the time yet look for them to be furious enough, when the humour is stirred, and made thinner.

If it come of blood only, you may draw a good deal of blood abundantly, from the arm, under the tonsils, from the forehead, from the fundament, Leaches.

If Choler be mixed with the blood, I refer you to the Chapter of Frenzy.

If of Melancholy, the next Chapter shall instruct you, only let him eat little, drink no strong drink nor wine; sleep much, and go to bed early.

Bleeding.

at

at

CH

CHAP. XXV.

Of Melancholy.

BY Melancholy, here I mean, not the simple complexion; for without that none can live; but the alteration of the complexion in quantity, quality, or seat.

It cometh without a Feaver, and is engendred of Descripti-
melancholy, occupying the mind, and changing on.
the temperature of the brain.

It is caused three wayes. Sometimes it is caused
of the common vice of melancholy blood, being
all the veins of the body, and so hurteth the
ain.

Sometimes the blood only in the brain is altered,
the blood in other parts of the body being safe.

And sometimes it is engendred through inflam-
ation about the Spleen, and so sending up me-
lancholy vapours thither.

The most common signs be fearfulness, sadness,
strange imaginations; for some think them-
selves bruit beasts, and counterfeit their noise and
joyce; my self knew one, this present year 1645.
that thought himself only a man, and all other men
beasts that came to devour him, and stood with a
affe to beat every one that came near him; whom I
perswaded that he was made of a black pot, and if
I did not speedily get him into his house, I would
throw a stone at him, and break him; which was
upon his imagination, that he threw away his
affe, and ran in, and would suffer none to touch
him for fear they should break him.

I.
Caused
three
wayes.

2.
Had this
been to
do again,
I could
have done
it ten
times bet-
ter.
Signs.

3.

Innumerable such fancies are mentioned by Authors which I forbear to mention.

This is according to the cause; if the cause be fear, then they think others will kill them; if of grief, they seek to kill themselves; if of love, the natural blood is infected because the Liver is the seat of love, I want room, guesse the rest by these.

Diet.

Air.

Purge.

As how one conceited he had a fish in his blood, another durst not piss for fear he should drown the world, a third conceited he had no head, a fourth that he was made of butter, and which and the wayes and means by which they were created, you may read in A. P. his Chirurgery: how to proceed. Many desire death, and some do themselves, others are afraid of death, and thinke their best friends when they see them determined to kill them; some laugh, some weep, some thinke themselves inspired with the Holy Ghost, and prophetic of things to come.

Also the state of their body is slender, bony, rough, dry and hard in touching, and altogether melancholious.

This is caused through excessiveness of some passion, as love, joy, grief, &c. or through much study, watching, stopping of the *Hemoroides*, or *Menstrua*, or the eating of wicked and melancholick meats.

But in such in whom it is caused by the Spleen, they have rawness, much wind, sharp belching, risings, burnings, and grievousness of the sides, the sides are drawn upwards, and many times they have inward inflammations there. Also Costiveness, little sleep, troublesome and naughty dreams, swimming in the head, and sound in the ears.

Let him abhor melancholy Diet.

Let the Air he abides in be hot and moist.

Let his Meat be hot and moist, of good digestion, and breeding good blood. Young Boar boyld and buttered, is good meat for him.

Black Hellebore corrected with Cinnamon, &c.

A good purge for him, so is decoction of *Epithimum*.

Fumitory is a sovereign Herb for the disease, and
so is Betony.

If the infirmity lye in the whole body, you have Bleeding.
no other remedy but you must bleed him often, be-
cause all the blood is corrupted.

If it lie in the head only, bleeding is needless, only
follow his humours, and comfort him with Cordi-
ales and Cephaliques, that strengthen the brain; such
as *Simples*, *Betony*, *Red-Roses*, *Harts-tongue*, *En-
tive*, *Borage*, *Bugloss* and *Violet-flowers*. Of Com-
pounds, *Aromaticum Rosatum*, *Diamoscum dulce*,
Anacardina, *Latificans*, *Galleni*, *Dianthon*, species
Cordiales temperatae, &c. And his best Doctor is
Dr. *Merry-man*.

But if it proceed from the Spleen; for *Simples*
Centaury, *Penyroyal*, *Wormwood*, and *Ger-
manander*, and *Bay-berries*, apply to the region of
the Spleen an Emplaster of *Melilot* for the Spleen.

Also you may provoke them to Sneeze with Be-
sneezing.
sneezing in powder snuffed up in their nose.

There are divers other manners of cure which I
omit here, my scope being in this place to treat of it,
as it annoyeth the brain only; I may happen to write
of the redundancy of all the Complexions severally
and distinctly by themselves; to which I refer you.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of Trembling or Shaking of any Limb, called
commonly the Shaking Palsey.

This disease commonly goeth a little before
death, especially in acute diseases and sur-
fets, and then it is an evident sign death is near.

It

Culpeper's last Legacies,

It many times troubles aged people, and then is incurable.

Cause.

It is also caused by fear; then remove the fear and the trembling is gone.

Sometimes it comes by accident, as immode-
rately cold taken, abundance of gross, thick, and clam-
my humours, much drinking of Wine, &c.

There needs no signs to be shewed.

Diet.

For diet, use such things as cur, divide and
temperate; let him eschew all things that hurt the
news; all Wines.

Cure.

Question: The best cure that I know, (which indeed is
less such sufficient) I have known men of ninety years of age
things as strengthened from this infirmity, only at night when they
strengthen the go to bed, by rubbing their fingers between their
Nerves toes, and smelling to them.

Yet if you be troubled with it already, your way
is first (when you have learned what humor
it is that troubles you) to purge out that humor.

In this Treatise are many Aphorisms which
are marked with a hand in the Margin, which
studious in Physiek, especially young Students,
they please to write them out by themselves, will
find wonderfull usefull.

Plures gulâ periâr quâm gladiâ.

FEBRILIA:
OR,
A TREATISE
OF
FEAVERS
IN GENERAL.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER,
Student in Astrology and Physick.



LONDON:
Printed in the Year 1667.

I Revised this Treatise
FEVERS; the M
ethod of which was Galen's. T
I am confident, it contains
most excellent Truths.

Nich. Culpeper.

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CHAP. I.

A Table of FEAVERS.

In the Spirits.

Feaver is an unnatural heat,
engendred

In the Humours.

In the fleshy parts.

Ephemeris, or an one-
day-feaver.

Synochus non putridus,
or Feaver lasting
three or four dayes.

Within the Vessels.

the Humours it causeth a
rotten feaver, and the
Humours rot

Without the Vessels.

¶:¶:¶:¶:¶:¶:¶:¶:¶:
I Revised this Treatise
FEAVERS; the M
ethod of which was Galen's. Th
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CHAP. I.

A Table of FEAVERS.

Feaver is an unnatural heat, engendred the Spirits it causeth	In the Spirits.
	In the Humours.
	In the fleshy parts.
Ephemeric, or an one- day-Feaver.	<i>Ephemeric</i> , or an one- day-Feaver.
	<i>Synochus non putrida</i> , or Feaver lasting three or four dayes.
Within the Vessels: the Humours it causeth a rotten Feaver, and the Humours rot	Within the Vessels: the Humours it causeth a rotten Feaver, and the Humours rot
	Without the Vessels:

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Within the Vessels	All the Humours rot, and cause <i>Sinochus putrida</i> ,
	Of Choler, a continuing Tertian Ague.
Without the Vessels, by putrefaction	Only one Humour, and so by Putrefaction.
	Of Flegm, that is Sweet, an intermitting Quotidian Ague.
	Of Melancholy, a continuing Quartane Ague.
In the fleshy parts it causeth	Hectick Fevers, Merafmos.

CHAP. II.

A Comment upon the Table of Feavers.

A Feaver is an unnatural heat, which taketh its beginning at the heart, and is spread from thence through the whole body by the arteries and veins; hurting or letting thereby the operation of the parts thereof.

The Body of Man is generally divided by Hippocrates into three parts; The things contained, the things containing, and the thing that gives life and motion to both.

1. The things contained are humours;
2. The things containing the humors is the flesh;
3. The spirits give life and motion to both.

In all these three, distinctly and severally happen Feavers.

For if this unnatural heat (for a man may be naturally hot, and is hotter at one time, then at another, yet hath no feaver;) be kindled in the Spirits, it causeth either a feaver which the Greeks call Φυμέξα, in Latine *diaria*, in English an One-day-feaver; because in this feaver, there chanceth but one fit; and that lasteth not above a day: for as bottle filled with hot water heats the bottle, so the spirits being inflamed, heat the body; or,

Sometimes it causeth a feaver, called Σωώχος, *on putrida*; and it commonly lasteth (if it be rightly handled) not above three dayes, the Latines call it *diaria*, but very improperly. Of this Σωώχος there are three sorts.

Some continue with equal vehemence, from the

Defini-
tion.

σπελῶνος. beginning to the latter end; *σπερτῶνος* and *σπερνος* the Greeks call this.

2. *σπαστικός.* Some alwayes increase by little and little, till they end; and such the Greeks call *σπαστικός* and *ἐπικυμαστικός*.

3. *τραχαι-*
μοσιμός. Again, some decrease and diminish by little, and those the Greeks call *τραχαιμοσιμός*.

Moreover, if only one humour do putrifie rot within the Vessels, it causeth a feaver, Greeks call *συνόχος*, which is a continual feaver; although there be remission in this feaver between the shaking fits, yet the feaver never leaves before he be either cured of it, or killed by it.

So that here in this lies the difference between *Synochos*, and *Synochys*; the former hath no remission in the fit, but only one continued fit; the latter hath alwayes remission, or slackning, though no remission as is in agues; in *Συνόχος* but one fit, *συνόχος* many.

Of this *συνόχος* are also three sorts; for if the infestation be of choler only, it causeth a continual tertian, called by the Greeks *καῦσος*.

If flegme putrifie within the Vessels, it causeth continual quotidian.

But if melancholy, a continual quartan. Yet all these differ from intermitting Feavers, called (by the Vulgar) Agues; farre and weare though the fits are distant alike.

For first, though the humours that cause them both, be the very same; yet in these intermitting feavers, the humour is contained within the Vessel; but in intermitting feavers, commonly called Agues, it is dispersed through the members, so through their violence of spreading, the feaver intermits for a time.

Difference
between
συνόχος
and
συνόχυς.
Three
sorts of
συνόχυς.

1.
καῦσος.

2.

3.
Difference
between
remitting
and inter-
mitting
feavers.

4.

Secondly, this continual, though remitting feaver, still remains between the fits, though not with the same violence; but an intermitting feaver argues, totally to the Patients apprehension, easeth, till the next fit come.

Of which now, a word or two.

This feaver is very fitly called in Latine *Febris intermit-
tens*, because the fits renew at their time; it is
called by some, *Febris deficiens*.

Of this also are three sorts.

1. *Tertian*,
2. *Quotidian*,
3. *Quartan*.

A pure intermitting Tertian is caused of choler ^{I.} *Tertian*.
rotting without the Vessels.

An exquisite Quotidian is called in Greek *αἱμοφ-
έγινον*, and is caused of sweet flegm putrifying ^{2.} *Quoti-
dian*.
or rotting without the Vessels; for if the flegm *αἱμοφ-
έγινον*,
that purifies be glazen, it causeth a feaver called *Epialos*.

Epialos is a feaver, wherein the Patient feels ^{Epialos}
both heat and cold, immoderately in all parts, both *quid.*
at one time and at one place.

To this feaver, belongs an accident, called by the *Greeks* *Αὐτηγία*, that is, when vehement heat is *Aυτηγία*.
felt in the bowels and entrails; and immoderate
cold in the external parts.

An intermitting Quartan is caused of melancholy ^{3.} *Quartan*.
rotting without the Vessels, is governed by *Saturn*, a planet slow, weighty and ponderous, and
therefore the disease is commonly Chronical and
lasting.

I come now to the last sort of feavers, which the *Febris He-
cica*.
Table shews to proceed of heat in the fleshy parts; and that is called *Hectica febris*, an Hectick feaver.

For as a hot vessel heats the water that is put thereto, so a Hectick feaver, though the rise of it before the flesh, after the third concoction, yet it heateth the humours which the flesh contains.

Merasmos.
Galen's
errour.

This feaver for the most part, without speciall cure, consumes the whole body, and then is called *Merasmos*; and this *Merasmos*, saith Galen, is yet incurable; but the good old soul was mistake in this, for I have known it cured in more then one or two. I have had it my self since the writing of this.

Inflammations.

Pleuritia.

Peripneumonia.

Typhodes.

Erratic fevers.

Compound
feavers.

As for the Pestilence, it is also a Feaver, and a shrewd one too; I have written of that already, in my Treatise by it self, and therefore no more of it now.

There are other feavers that come by reason of the inflammation of some member.

So that the feaver which comes in the filmes, and girdeth the ribs, is called *Pleuritia*.

If from inflammation of the lungs, it is called *Peripneumonia*.

If of the stomack, it is called *Typhodes*.

Some feavers also are called *Erratic*, that is, no certain time of coming at all; nor any order of fit and intermission; and such Feavers come commonly of *Melancholy*.

But in every Feaver, you must consider diligently whether the feaver come by any disease of any particular member; else you will erre egregiously in giving Physick.

These are all simple feavers, some feavers are compound, as diverse feavers of a like nature joyn together; as intermitting feavers with intermitting, &c. For example, two intermitting Tertians, or two intermitting Quartanes joyn together, in which last the party is sick two days and well but one; my own child, at the writing

ut hereof, had two intermitting Tertians; the one far before violent than the other, and they came at some twelve hours distance.

But sometimes, an intermitting Tertian is joyned with a continual Quotidian; and this disease is called in Greek ἡμιτεριος, and this only is known ^{ἡμιτεριος} to be yet of compound fevers, of different natures; the other are still of fevers of like nature, as continual fevers with continual, or intermitting with intermitting.

And thus much of my Paraphrase, which though just be somewhat long, yet I account nothing tedious that is Rational; I know many words might have been added, but not one might have been left out. For by ignorance in, or negligence of this, many lives are lost; which by due observance of this, might be preserved.

CHAP. III.

of ἙΦημέρα, or an one day Feaver.

EΦημέρα in Greek; in Latin *Diarium*; in English ^{ἙΦημέρα} an one day Feaver, because it hath but one fit, which continueth but one day, if rightly handled; if not, it turneth to other diseases.

It is caused when the breath is inflamed above ^{Cause.} nature, without any putrefaction, and this changeth many wayer.

First, through binding or thickning of the skin, which stoppeth the vapours that were wont to flow out by the pores, which being hot and sharp in gender a Feaver.

Secondly, by weariness.

Third-

3. Thirdly, by watchings, crudities and lack of digestion.
4. Fourthly, by sadness, care and sorrow.
5. Fifthly, by anger and vehement passion of the mind.
6. Sixthly by fear.
7. Seventhly, by vehement heat of the Sun.
8. Eighthly, by hunger and drunkenness.
9. Ninthly, by swellings and kernels about the throat; for all these heat the spirits and inflame them.

The Signs are of two sorts.

First general signs, whereby this Feaver is known from any other Feaver.

Secondly, particular signs, which shew from which of all these several causes the Feavers come.

The general signs are six.

1. They change the pulse, in greatness and swiftness, but it keeps that proportion, in order, softness, and equality, it did according to nature.
2. The Urine seldom or never turns from a natural state.
3. A natural Urine is subruse in colour, mean in substance, and if you shake it, it sparkles like Sack.
4. Yet I deny not but Urines alter something according to the predominant complexion of the party, even in men of perfect health.
5. Their heat of body is gentle, pleasant and easie.
6. They end commonly by moist sweats.
7. Vehement pain in the head and stomach, and other parts.
8. Abhorring of Meat, and insatiable Thirst.

Signs
General,
Six.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

The particular Signs.

Signs.

If it come of watching, there follows a naugh-
ty colour, swelling of the face, heaviness of the
eyes, that he can hardly lift them up, the hairs of
the eye-lids are moist, and the pulse small; for
watching bindeth digestion, and canseth crudities,
when these signs arise.

If it come of care or sorrow, the body is lean; if Care and
sorrow be the cause, the colour is clearer; if care,
darker, hollowness, and dryness of the eyes, dis-
coloured skin.

If of anger, the eyes seem to stick out farther Anger.
than they use to do, the face is red, and the pulse
softy.

If of sadness, the pulse is small, feeble and Sadness.
rare.

If of fear, the face is pale, for fear sends the blood Fear.
from the circumference to the center the pulse is
swift, unequal, and sharp.

If it come through burning and heat of the Sun, Sun.
their skin is hot and dry, and their head seemeth to
burn, the eyes are red and troubled, and the veins
in the temples, forehead, and under their eyes, are
stretched and puffed up.

If of cold, there followeth heavy distillations and Cold.
rheums, astringency; for cold bindeth and keep-
eth the vapours within the skin.

If of weariness, the skin is exceeding dry, and Weari-
ness.
the pulse exceeding small.

If of drunkennes or hunger, the sick may tell you. Drunken-
nes.

If of Kernels, or impostumation of the throat, Kernels.
the pulse is great, swift and often, their face swol-
len, their Urine pale.

For cure, you must observe the general rule Cure.
contraria contrariis medentur.

Let

Diet.

Let their general diet be meats of good juyce and easie of digestion.

Give such as have their disease of anger, or sun-burning, cool and moist diet.

If of cold, a diet that doth moderately heat against watching and sadness, a diet that moisteneth and provoketh sleep.

If of weariness, let them eat as much meat as they can well digest.

Moreover you must regard the Patients strength, his naturall temper, the time of the year, age and usual custome of the sick, and accordingly order your Physick.

Cautions.

If the natural temper of the body be Cholerick you must feed them with meat at the beginning of the fit; for it is very subject, if the body be kept fasting, to turn to an acute rotten Feaver.

Stool.

See the body be kept laxative; if he go not naturally to stool, provoke him with an emollient Clister.

Bath.

Finally, so soon as the fit begins to wane, bathe him in a warm bath, made with sweet herbs boiled in water; for that will open the pores, and let out the vapours.

CHAP. I V.

synochus
quid.

Of *Synochus non putrida*, being a Feaver which lasteth three or four dayes.

Cause.

This Feaver is caused, either because the small pores of the skin are stopped, or because the body it self is moderately thickned through cold, or after bathing, or by sharp binding medicines, heat-

of the Sun, or any other thing that dryes the skin.

It may be thus known.

First, by touching, for the skin is harder and more compact, than it was wont to be.

Secondly, by the heat, which at first seems gentle and easie, but after you have held your hand a while, you shall feel it sharper.

Thirdly, the Urine is not much altered from its natural substance and colour, for this disease lies in the spirits, not in the blood.

Fourthly, the body falls not away, but their eyes are swollen, and fuller of moisture then usually.

Fifthly, the pulses is equal, swift, vehement, and frequent.

For cure of this disease, you may safely draw out so much blood as age, strength, and the season of the year permits.

After bleeding use things that cleanse and scoure; such are *Oximel*, *Hysop*, *Origanum*, *Smallage*; and observe whether the heat abate by this diet.

For if by the third day you find little heat left, you may safely bath him with such things as are scouring, such be *Orris* and *Aristolochia* roots, *Smallage*, *Salt-peeter*, boyled in water and honey.

But if the Feaver then increase, or on the fourth day, then either you were mistaken at first in the disease, or else the Feaver is altered, and some humour putrified.

Sig.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Cure.

Bleeding.

Abster-

gents.



Bath.

CHAP. V.

Of a rotten Feaver, called *Synochus putrida*.

Synochus putrida, is a Feaver which holds from the beginning to the ending, without any great muta-

*Synochus
putrida
quid.*

muation, or sensible change, and may well be called a constant or stable feaver.

Of this are three sorts; I described them in the Second Chapter.

Cause.

This feaver is caused by the rotting of all the humours equally within the Vessels, and especially the great Vessels about the arm-holes and shank; and this chanceth, when fervent heat is kept in by violent binding and stopping, which is within the body; for when heat and moist things cannot break out, they putrifie and rot presently.

Therefore this feaver is seldom engendred in thin spare folk, nor in cold bodies, nor old age, but in such as abound in blood, of gross, fat, or flesh bodies, or stuffed with hot extremities.

Signs.

This is properly known from *Synochus non purpura*, because there are signs of rotteness in the urine, and the pulse of a man sick of this, but not in the former.

The other signs all agree with the former.

Cure,
Bleeding.

The Cure of this feaver must begin with blood-letting, and that in the beginning of the disease, if you can.

Cautions.

Cold drink is the most perilous in this disease, first because it causeth obstructions, and hindreth the attenuation of the clammy humours.

Secondly, cold drinks hurt weak members; some by drinking cold drink in this feaver, have gone such sore throats, that they could not swallow; some the stomach is hurt, that they could not digest; in some the Bladder, generally that part that is weakest, is most subject to hurt; and being hurt, cannot perform its proper office.

But blood-letting you may use at any time, if strength permit, provided it be not upon a full stomach.

Such as have this feaver, have always looseness, Drink,
and sometimes vomit up Choler.

Let his drink be Barly Water, sweetned with
Myrrup of Violets, and a little Oyl of Vitriol to
make it tart.

Let his diet be light of digestion, and let him Meat.
eat it at his usual times of eating; for then it will
digest best.

Also Oranges, Lemmons, Oxymel, and Ver-
ryce, are medicinal for him.

CHAP. VI.

Of continual Feavers, called by the Greeks

Συνόχυς.

Συνόχυς in Greek, is a continual feaver, that Συνόχυς.
hath some certain slacking between the fits, yet
no absolute intermission, till the end of it, and by
this only it is known from Agues, or intermitting
feavers, therefore I shall omit the signs till then.

This feaver is caused by rotting of one particu- Cause.
lar humours only within the Vessels; I shewed it in
the first and second Chapters, I remit you to that.

I shall only treat of that which is called of the
Greeks κούρασος by it self, in the next Chapter, for
that is the most dangerous, and wind up the rest
together in this.

In the general cure of feavers of this sort, these
things must be considered.

First, the feaver.

Secondly, the rottenness.

In the feaver two things must also be confide-
ed.

A com-
pendium
of the
cure of
feavers.

1.

In the
feaver.

First,

1.

First, How that part which is already kindled and inflamed, may be remedied.

2.

Secondly, How that which is not kindled, may be letted and hindred from inflammation.

In the
rotten-
ness.

1.

Also two things must be considered touching Rotteness or putrefaction.

2.

First, How the humours already putrified may be healed.

Secondly, How those that are not putrified may be kept from putrefaction.

Hac qui non animadvertisit errabit nimis.

Bleeding.

In the beginning of the feaver, if strength and age permit, let blood; for that lets out the infected blood, and cools the rest.

Obstruc-
tions.

The body thus cooled, you must cure the obstructions, and that without heating the Patient, lest you increase the feaver, and cause more putrefaction.

Clysters.

This is best done by clysters and sweats; clysters, take of the common decoction of Molasses, and Dianabolion.

Sweats.

For sweats, you may use either Venice-creme Matthiolas his great Antidote, Serpentary root, Lettuarium de ovo. Consideratis considerandis.

To stop and hinder the humours not inflamed from inflaming, use cooling juleps, made with Lilly-water, Harts-horn, Ivory, Scoraonera, Zedoary, &c. Syrup of Violets, &c.

To prevent putrefaction, avoyd all meats, flesh, and all broths of flesh.

To bring away humours already putrified, back a white Lilly root in White-wine, and let drink it.

For outward Medicines, Vine branches, White Lillies, Endive Succory, Wood-sorrel, Sorrel, which

uce, Knot-grass, Vinegar, these or any of these beaten, and the juyce mingled with oyl of Roses, and Wool dipped in it; and applied to the Stomack, mightily allayes the heat.

But have a care by all means, that you do not apply this at the beginning of the Feaver, for then the heat lies inward, and this will add more violence to it; but onely when the heat is come to the external parts, or then it cherisbeth the Lungs, and provoketh sleep.

Provoke sleep with *Diascordium*; if that prevail Sleep, or, use *Landanum*.

But have a care of Opiats, at the beginning of the Disease.

For Cordials, Scorzonera-roots, Bezoar, Syrup Cordials. of Citron-pills, and Syrup of Balm of *Fernelius*, Confection of *Alchermes*, and *de Hyacintho*, *Ele-
narium de Ovo*, any of these may be administred, consideratis considerandis.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Burning Feaver, called *Kuūsos*.

KAŪSOS; in Greek, is called in English a Burning *Kuūsos*, Feaver; or continual Tertian. quid.
It is caused of Choler rotting or putrifying Cause. within the Veins, together with the Bloud.

Those that have this Disease, their Tongue is Signs. rough and black, with gnawing of the Stomack, immoderate thirst, and watching; their Dung liquid and pale.

Let the place wherein the Sick lies be cool, the Cure. sweet, and if it be not cool, make it so by art; of Aire. which you have examples in my *Critica Cephalica*, l. 3. lib. 2.

Drink.



Let him drink for his ordinary Drink, wherein Barley, Cinnamon, and such Herbs as are and moisten, such be Lettuce, Sorrel, Wood-sorrel, Purslane, &c. have been boiled.

Also Syrup of Violets, Violet and Strawberry leaves, Water-lillies and Verjuice, juice of Lemons and Oranges, are medicinal.

With the other Medicines mentioned in the former Chapter; and Bleeding.

Blisters.



If these Medicines prevail not, but the Humors flow up, and lye heavy on the head, which you may know by their talking idly, you must apply Blisters to the in-side of the Wrists, and the in-side of the Calves of their Legs.

Pidgeons.

If that prevail not, but you perceive their desperation, apply Pidgeons to the soles of their Feet.

But if in a desperate case it oppress their Stomach or Heart, I have known six grains of Mercureum Vitæ cure them; yet in my opinion *Lac Sulphuratum* had been better.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Intermittent Tertian Feaver, commonly called a second dayes Ague.



Of all Agues, this only mortal; yet the other two may turn to another disease that may not kill them, but they kill not themselves.



And this Ague, though sometime it be mortal, is of all other most frequent; and if rightly handled easiest cured.

It vexeth young folks most.

I suppose the reason why this Ague is most frequent, to be because Choler by reason of its heat, is most apt to stir with violence.

This disease is caused of Choler; pure, sincere and unmixed, carried with violence by the sensitive parts of the Body.

This disease happeneth usually to persons choleric Signs in nature, in their florishing age, and in spring time.

The signs of this Disease are, a vehement Cold, vigour and stiffness in the beginning of the Fit; the patient thinketh his body is pricked; soreness of the Bones, as though they were nipp'd, an exact sunder and equality of the Pulse; for as the Feaver increaseth, the Pulses are raised in strength, vehemency and frequency.

In the vehemency of the Feaver, it causeth thirst, and burneth up the Patient; his Breath is swift, and hot as fire, and requireth drink immoderately, their Urine choleric, subruse, and something yellow.

The longest fit of a Tertian endureth but twelve hours.

When these fits come sooner and sooner, the Disease getteth strength over nature; but if later and later, the Disease loseth strength.

Galen saith, men labouring of this Disease, vomit Choler.

At the writing hereof, and it is the seventh of February 1646. I have cured above twenty of this disease, and it is like seen more, yet never knew or saw any vomit at all.

When I was a Boy, I had the Disease constantly every Spring (though Galen saith it comes onely in the heat of Summer: Gal. ad Glauconem.) yet never to my memory had so much as a proneness to vomit.

Galen's mistakes.

I have known enough vomit since.

Cure. The usual Cure of this Disease, is by Vomiting and Sweating. But I have found out a more certain and speedy, and indeed never missing Cure.

Air. Let the Air the sick abides in, be clear and pure, and the sweating.

Both of this and Quotidian Agues I never miss'd a Cure, by giving onely Cinquefoil, gathered in the hour of Jupiter, if it be possible, he being above the Earth: and truly I should think it were the better, if the Moon were aspected to him, but I have observed it.

This I have given in Powder, both in common Vinegar, and Vinegar of Squills, I have observed the number of the Leaves I have given, viz. one for a Quotidian, three for a Tertian, &c. and I have observed it, I have given the Decoction thereof, and all of them still did the Cure in three Fits, sometimes in two; therefore I hold it the most sovereign Medicine for Agues in the world.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Quartane Feaver, or Ague.

THIS proceedeth of Melancholy putrifying, rotting without the Veins.

Cause. This Feaver doth not invade the Sick with rigour and stiffness that the former doth, but cold is like the cold a man feels in an hard frost, as though it would break his Bones, and doth seem to prick him as the other doth.

Signs. Their Urine is white and thin, and, as it were strained from some gross matter.

It cometh commonly about harvest, and sticketh (without cure) till next Spring; and is a stubborn Humour to be dealt withall.

For many a time and often, this Ague by violent medicines. (as Komitz, &c.) is turned to a double Quarene, and so the Patient hath two sick dayes, and but one well day.

Saturn the cancer of this Ague, is a fallen Planet, and the Disease takes after him; therefore deal gently with it at first; you had better please a fallen, potent adversary, then displease him.

I never had any Patient of this Disease, since I knew the vertues of the herb Cinquefoil; it is very probable it will cure this, as well as other Agues.

Yet if Blood abounds, you may let blood in this Ague, and if it look black, draw out good store.

Also black Hellebore, corrected with Cinnamon, may be given.

And white Hellebore, if it may be given inwardly at all, it may in this Disease.

But let these be given on the well dayes, for then they temper the Ague less.

In this Ague, you must have a great care of the spleen, for that is the receptacle of Melancholy.

Therefore you may anoint the left side with Oyl Capers, Ung. ex succis apertivis, or any opening cneystick Medicine.

* Since I have done the Cure with it. Bleeding. I desire these Hellebores may be let alone in this Disease, for old Saturn will not be vexed.

Of a Quotidian Feaver or Ague.

It is caused of sweet Flegm, putrifid without the Veins; it is called of the Greeks ομφικερινος, ομφικε-
της the Flegm that putrifies be glazed, (which is the coldest of all Flegms) it engenders a Feaver
called Epialos.

In this Feaver, called επιχλος by the Greeks, επιχλος,

Signes.

the Patient feeleth vehement heat, and vehement cold, both at one time, in all parts of his Body.

In the beginning of a Quotidian, the Pulse is equal, slow, little and weak, nothing like either Tertian nor Quartan, neither for extremity of heat nor cold; neither do they thirst much, because the Vapour is moist and smoaky.

It most vexeth flegmatick persons.

But this also is compleatly, perfectly and speedily cured, by that excellent Herb Cinquefoil, so usefull before was specified.

As for all mixed kind of Agues, I need not write; but I commend this as a soveraign cure for them all.

And (God willing) I intend to make proof of it continual, Quotidians, Tertians and Quartans.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Hectick Feaver.

A N Hectick Feaver is a Disease, wherein an unnatural heat is kindled, throughout the fleshy and massive parts of the Body.

They that have this Feaver, feel no pain, neither do they know (the rules of Art excepted) that they have any feaver at all; because all the parts of the body are equally hot, and so there is no relency.

Cause. This Disease is caused two wayes.

First, through want of Physick, or a skillfull Physician in other feavers, which having consumed the Humour, seize upon the flesh.

Secondly, they sometimes begin of themselves, of sorrow, anger, weariness, burning of the Sun,

When these Feavers consume and waste the body, (as indeed without speedy cure they alwayes do) then *Galen* calls them *μαρασμος*; and this *Merasmos*, saith he, is incurable: and to make this seem as though it were true, he tells a long tale of the snuffe of a candle; which, saith he, being put out mutters to pieces; but if you put oyl to it, it makes it burn with more violence: so (quoch he) this feaver, if you go about to extinguish the heat, the party dyes intantly; but if you add moisture to him, his feaver burns more volently.

But Experience (the best Artist) makes no difference between Hectick feavers, and *Merasmos*, but shews plainly that all Hectick feavers are wasting, and also curable; therefore I shall leave Doctor *Galen*, and follow Doctor Experience in this Disease, and therefore now to the purpose.

The Signes of this Disease are these:

Signes.

Their eyes are wonderfull hollow, as though they were sunk in their heads; their moisture is consumed, so that you may see the bones of their Eye-brows stick out; there hangeth at the hair of their Eye-brows gums or filth, as though they had gone a long journey in the dust; their skin is hard and dry, their eyes wink often, as though they were sleepy, when indeed it is far otherwise with such as have this Disease, for they can hardly be brought to rest; they pine to skin and bone, and if you look upon their Belly, it looks as if it had no bowels in it; the Pulse is weak and often, and continually after meat the feaver is increased, and the Pulses are augmented in greatness.

The Cure consists in cooling and moistning, Cure: which must be done both outwardly and inwardly.

Culpepper's last Legacies,

Air. Let the Air the Sick abider in, be cold and moist; if it be not so naturally, make it so by Air whereof you have examples in my Treatise, called *Crit. Cephal.*

Meats. Let his Meats be such as moisten, and breed gentle and active Blood; such are Lamb-stones, Cuckoo-stones, Lobsters, Prawns, Eggs boyled soft, Partridges, Larks, &c.

Herbs. For Herbs, let him use Lettuce, Endive, Succory, Spinage, Mallows, &c.

Drink. Let his Drink with his Meat, be onely water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled.

Milk. Let him drink new Milk abundantly, provided he have no feaver of putrifaction, or rottennes joyned with it.

Fruits. He may eat freely Raisons of the Sun, and Almonds, Cherries, Prunes, Pomegranates and Figs.

Cautions. Let him eat often, and but a little at a time.

Syrups. For Cordials, he may use *Diarrhodon*, *Diatragacanthum frigidum*, *Diapapaver* and *Cordiales temperatae*, *Diamargariton frigidum*.

Emulsions. For Syrups; let him use Syrup of Violets, Endive, Lettuce, Water-Lillies, and Vinegar.

unction. Let him drink Emulsions made of Barley-water, Almonds, the four greater cold Seeds, and white Poppy-seeds, sweetned with Sugar.

Caution. Lastly, let his body be kept continually anointed with pure Oyl-olive, and nothing else.

Many in this Disease vomit up all their meat, soon as they have eaten it, (which indeed I have before) in such cases make their Emulsion of Minnow-water, instead of Barley-water, as before; for one by this Medicine alone, have I known a Galen's supposed incurable Disease, cured.

PHYSICAL

A PHORISM;

Being above 300 rare Medicines,
against divers Diseases incident
to the Body of Man.

Reader, give me leave to begin, and I will not be beholding to time for leave to make a Preambule.

1. *Observation or Aphorism in Physick.*

The whole ground of Physick is comprehended in these two word, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*; the one cures by strengthening the part of the Body afflicted, the other by resisting the malady afflicting.

2. *Obs. or Aphor. in Physick.*

Many people are troubled with Strange Visions, specially in the night time; strange lights, strange lights appear, and sometimes voices are heard; let such avoid drinking Wine, and as much as may be, strong Beer; for Melancholy is the cause of this, which strong liquor attenuates, and makes it fly upwards.

3. *Against Bleeding.*

The ashes of Hens-feathers or Hens-bones burnt, and applied to the place, is an excellent remedy to stop bleeding in any part of the body.

4. *Another against Bleeding.*

Toads, Spiders, and Frogs, or their Spawn, have the same effects, but they do it by Antipathy, because the bloud flies from its enemy; and there-

therefore if a dried Toad be but held in the hand, one that bleedeth, the bloud presently ceaseth, and retireth back to the Centre.

5. *A receipt for cure of a Red Face, or Redness of Skin.*

Take two or three Toads, and boil them in Oil very well, and this Oyl will by unction quickly take away any red face, or any redness of the skin, out of question by the former reason.

6. *A receipt for procuring Chastity.*

Take the Seeds of Red Nettles, beat them into powder, and take a dram of it at a time in White Wine; it procures Chastity, they say, and is far better medicine to rout *Asmodeus* the lecherous Devil than the liver of a fish.

7. *Against a Web in the Eye.*

The marrow of a Goose wing, and the older Goose it is, it is so much the better, a little of it being put into the eye, breaks the web there, though it never so strong, or of so long continuance.

8. *Another receipt for cure of the Eyes.*

The Milk of a Womans breast is excellent for foregoing infirmity of the eyes, only with this also, if the party afflicted be a Male, let it be the milk of a Woman that bare a Male; if a Female the contrary.

9. *Against an Inflammation or Ague in women's Breasts.*

When People have gotten an Inflammation in any wound, the vulgar say they have gotten Ague in it, as 'tis familiar when Womens breasts are inflamed, to say they have the Ague in the Breasts; a speedy way, and as cheap as possible, that I may not keep such a quarter about my name, as the Colledge of Physicians did about Ricketts.

nd jackets) is to take Malt flower, and make it into
the form of a Cataplasme or Pultis with Verjuice,
and apply it to the place in Arm, Leg, or Breast,
or elsewhere, either with wound or without.

10. Another receipt for cure of
Inflammation.

Hollyhock-leaves boyled to a Pultis in Milk,
works the same effect in the same causes.

11. Against a Consumption.

A most admirable remedy, if not the best of re-
medies for a Consumption, is to go into the Coun-
try in Plowing-time, and follow the Plow, that
the smell of the earth being newly broke up, may
be taken in at the Nose; if this may not be by reason
of the season of the year, or poverty of the Pa-
tient, then let it suffice to go out into the field eve-
ry morning, and dig up a fresh turfe and small to
an hour or two together.

12. Against Heart-burning.

Take five white Pease, and chew them very well,
then swallow them down, then hold thy breath as
long as thou canst, thou shalt find it an excellent re-
medy against the Heart-burning.

13. A receipt for cure of a Rupture.

For a Rupture this doe; give the Patient two or
three spoonfulls of the juice of Comfry every
morning (I know no reason but that the curious
may make it into a Syrupe) then apply the bruised
herb mixed with its equal quantity of Dazies to the
place, and let him keep his bed nine dayes, by
which time he will be well.

14. Against the Falling-sickness.

Take a Jay, pull off her feathers, and pull out
her guts, then fill her belly full of Cummin-seeds,
then

then dry her in an Oven, till she be converted into Mummy, a dram of her being beaten into powder, seeds and all, is an excellent remedy for the Falling-sickness, being taken in any convenient liquor every morning, put in Piony-water.

15. *Against a Quartane Ague.*

Rew bruised and worn under the feet next the skin is an excellent remedy for a Quartane Ague.

16. *Against Deafness.*

If deafness come of stopping in the passages of the ears, as usually it doth, no better remedy in the World than to inject white Wine into the ear (being first a little warmed, for the ears abhor cold) and if you mix a little Spirit of Caloreum with it, 'twill be so much the better.

17. *For preserving the Teeth from Rottenness.*

The powder of burnt Harts-horn (let it be well burnt, viz. till it be white) and rub your teeth with it, and it will keep them exceeding white, and free from rotting.

18. *Against the biting of a mad Dog.*

To eat the Liver of a mad dog, being first dried and beaten into powder, a dram at a time is sufficient) is an excellent, yea the best of remedies for the biting of a mad dog.

19. *To bring an Ear-wig out of the Ear.*

If an Ear-wig be gotten into a mans ear, you will say it will kill him; but presently, or so soon as you can conveniently get a mellow sweet apple, and having cut a hole in it, lay the hole so cut to the ear, then lie down on that side, and the Ear-wig will come out to the Apple.

20. Against the Head-ach.

The leaves of Agrimony, bruised, and boyled
in Honey; and the head that is open-moulded,
and plastered with it, helps the disease.

21. Against the Diseases of the Head.

The juice of Rue mixed with Vinegar, and the
head washed therewith, remedies all superficial
evils of the Head, and strengthens it to boot.

22. A remedy for such as speak
in their Sleep.

A draught of the same, drunk going to bed, helps
such as speak in their Sleeps.

23. Against Swellings in the Knees.

Rue stamped with Honey and Salt, helps swellings
in the Knees.

24. A cure for Broken bones
in the Head.

For Broken bones in the Head, make an Oynt-
ment with Agrimony, Betony, and Hogs-grease;
with which anoint the sore, and tent it if need be;
also let the patient drink the juice of Betony, and
Agrimony, or a very strong decoction of them, a
quarter of a pint every morning.

25. Against the Gout.

Take an Owl, pull off her feathers, and pull out
her guts, salt her well for a week; then put her
into a pot and stop it close, and put her into an oven:
that so she may be brought into Mummy, which
being beat into pouder, and mixed with Boars
grease, is an excellent remedy for the Gout, anoint-
ing the grieved place by the fire.

I fancy this receipt much, it standing to good rea-
son, that a Bird of ~~o~~ should help a disease of ~~h~~, and
therefore desire a dram of the pouder may be taken
wardly every morning.

26. *Also take notice, that the foregoing way is the best way to convert any thing to Mummy; and the Jay before mentioned is to be used.*

27. *A cure for the Feaver.*

If a man be feaverish and cannot sweat, (sweating usually helps such) take Brook and stamp it, and having added a little Vinegar to it, apply it to the soles of his feet, and it will quickly rout the Feaver; and withall provokes sweat.

28. *Against any Ache, or swolne Knees.*

For any Ache or swelling in the Knees, bruise Rue and Lovage; and having boyled them a little in a little honey, apply them warm to the grief.

29. *Against pain in the Feet.*

or Thighes.

The inner rind of Elder, or Dwarf elder, which is held to be better, boyled in like manner with Boars grease, takes away pains in the feet and thighes.

I know no reason, neither indeed do I believe there is any, why the former should not take away pains in Legs as well as in the Knees; both of them being under the Houses of *viz.* y^{m} and m .

30. *Against over-Sneezing.*

If any Sweat too much, bruise Lettuce and Linseed together, and apply them to his stomach.

31. *Against the yellow Jaundice.*

Make a strong decoction of Centaury in Ale, then having strained it well, boyl it with three parts of Honey, (*viz.* imagine there be a pound of your Decoction, then take two pounds of honey) boyl it into a syrup, a spoonfull of it taken in the morning helps the yellow Jaundice.

strengthens the heart, helps digestion, and provokes
appetite.

32. *Against the French Pox.*

A Pultis made with Linseed and Chick-weed
bruised and boyled in water, a little Sheeps suet
being added at the latter end, is excellent good for
one that hath met with a woman a little too hot for
his turn; I mean, to apply it to his members.

33. *Against Head-ache.*

Make Vinegar of vervain, as you make Vinegar
of Roses, only make it of the leaves, not of the
flowers of Vervain, and this helps the Head-ache,
the Head being bathed with it; this Receipt I
have much.

34. *Against Imposthume in the Head.*

A most excellent remedy for an Imposthume in
the Head, is to apply warm to it a red Rose-cake
moistned a little either with a womans breast milk,
or else with red Rose vinegar.

35. *Another receipt for an Imposthume.*

Also a handfull of Betony leaves, and half an
ounce of Cummin-seeds boyled in stale Ale, and
the decoction drunk, is excellent good for the
same, and therefore both together cannot do
miss.

36. *Against pain in the Bones.*

For a pain in the periostion, take Alhoof or
Ground-Ivy, make a strong decoction of it in
Ale, and drink it; a strong decoction of Mous-
tare, made in like manner works the like effect;
wherefore, if you please you may use them both to-
gether.

37. *A good Ointment for Bruises and Aches.*

Take a good quantity of black Snails alive, such
as have no shells on their backs, salt them very
well,

well, (viz. throw salt upon them) then putt into a linnen bag, and let them hang till the water be dropped out of them; take of this water a pouder boyl it and scum it clean, then add as much Mutton butter to it, and boyl it to an Oyntment, vise, the water be consumed, then add a little Wine to it, and keep it to anoint the grieved place whereof.

38. *Against shortness of Breath, and stoppings of the Lungs.*

Vinegar made of Rew, as you make Vinegar of Roses, is excellent, taken inwardly, for shortness of Breath, and stoppings of the Breast and Lungs.

39. *Against a Tetter or Ring-worm.*

A good remedy for a Tetter or Ring-worm to take the pouder of Brimstone, and having mixt it with black Sope, apply it to the sore.

40. *To stanch Bloud, and take away Inflammation.*

An Oyntment made with the leaves of Henbane and Hogs-greise, presently stancheth the Bloud, takes away the Inflammation of any wound whatsoever.

41. *For cure of Festered sores.*

The juyce of the leaves or roots of Fox-glove mixed with the like quantity of the parties Urine is excellent to wash any Festered sores with, it is a cure to admiration.

You may boyl the juyce till it be thick, and you may keep it all the year.

42. *Again, the yellow Jaundice.*

The juyce of Walwort or Dwarf-elder, which is all one, drunk four ounce each morning, is an excellent, safe, and speedy cure for the yellow Jaundice if the disease be inveterate, you may make a Bath of the herb boyled in water, to bathe the diseased body in.

43. *Again,*

43. *Against the Stone.*

Take a Hare, (a *March-Hare* saith my Author, but he leaves no marks to know a *March-Hare* from another Hare) and having taken out her bowels, put all the rest of their hair and all into a pot, and convert her into a Mummy as you were taught before. A dram of this pouder (being first beaten ones and all, and exquisitely mixed) being taken in white-Wine every morning, is an excellent remedy for the Stone.

44. *A remedy for such as are defective in the parts of Generation.*

In an old Cock you may finde, when you have opened his gizzard and looked, a white Stone; sometimes more than one, never fewer; this being borne about one adds Valour, and makes one strong in the sports of *Venus*; and beloved of all; this is the Magical use of it, I come now to the Physical.

45. *Another remedy for the Stone.*

A very little of it being beaten in an Iron-Mortar, Brass spoils it, and given in white-Wine, breaks the Stone.

46. *The virtue of a white Stone, found in Cocks and Hens gizzards.*

The same Stone, or to speak more properly, such like one may be found in the gizzard of an old hen; and why might not a man draw a conclusion, and think it rational when he hath done, that the stone is medicinal, yea most medicinal for men; and about which is found in a hen for a woman.

47. *A direction to apply Cupping-glasses.*

The best way to apply Cupping-glasses, is to

heat them first in hot water, by putting the glass in when the water is cold, (else they will break) and so letting them heat with the water, and apply them close to the part of the body to be applied; and as they cool, so the Air in them condense; and to avoid *Vacuum*, draw the mours through the pores of the skin.

48. *Directions to set bowed Ribs.*

By this means, may bowed Ribs be drawn to their proper places, and the skull it self when broken, and that without pain; this way is sometimes better than firing them with Tow, as the Sygerheads of our Age use to do.

49. *Against the Drop-sie.*

Centaury usually taken will prevent a Drop-sie before it come, and help it being come, viz. drinking the decoction of it in Ale.

50. *Against the Gout.*

The seeds of Hen-bane being wrapped up in leaves of the same herb, and so rosted in the embers, and then bruised and pressed hard through Canvas in a press, there will come out a precious Oyl for the Gout, the grieved member being anointed with it.

51. *A Sympathetical observation.*

I make no question but the ingenious may easily find a way to keep this all the year, the herb used only to be had in the beginning of the Summer.

I fancy the Receipt much; it doth it by Sympathy; I regard not the opinion of Artists, most of which hold that Hen-bane is an herb of 4, which disprove by this argument.

That herb which delights in Saturnine place is a *Saturnine Herb.*

But Hen-bane delights in *Saturnine* places,
where they empty Jakes, and naturally
ings there in abundance; *Ergo* it is a *Saturnine*
urb.

52. *A Physical Aphorisme,
or Observation.*

Another thing to be admired in our Physi-
cians, (for indeed their ignorance is admirable to
any knowing soul) is, that Hen-bane (say they)
only profitable in hot Gouts, not in cold, be-
cause it is cold it self, whereas indeed it cures
Sympathy; and their Rule, *Contraria Contra-
smedentur*, is but a wooden and worm-eaten
rule, for how then could hot things do good in a
fever?

53. To provoke Urine.

Verain boyled in water, provokes Urine exceeding-
ly; but you must drink the decoction; it is not
boylng of it will do the deed.

54. To bring Freckles out of the Face.

The distilled water of green-Walnuts, is excellent
to take the freckles out of the face, but the
drawn out the Kernels is better.

55. An approved cure for the Colick.

Take Cummin and Caraway seed, and having
boiled them well, boyl them in Ale, till it be
thick; this eaten with a spoon is an excellent reme-
dye for the Colick.

56. Against the Biting of a Spider.

Any be bitten by a Spider, take a great quantity of Flies, and bruise them, and apply them to the

57. To preserve the Teeth.

37. I prefer the 1st.
Anoint thy cheek with Horse-grease, and thy

Culpeper's last Legacies,

gums also, and thy Teeth will cease rotting.

58. *Against swolne Legs and Feet.*

An Oyntment made with Hogs-grease, Mugwort, and a little Vinegar, is excellent for swelling of the Legs and Feet.

59. *An admirable approved remedy against griping of the Guts, and Worms.*

Rue infused all night in Sack, and the Sack drunk the next morning, is excellent good for the Worms and wringing in the Guts.

60. *Against Rheum in the Eyes.*

Beat the white of an Egg, and then wet a Cow-wort leaf in it, and lay it to the Eye that runneth water, at night when you go to bed, and in the morning it will help you.

61. *Against the Stone.*

Take a Kid of about a year and a half, and having fed him dayes without water, kill him and take his Bloud, and when it is cold, draw the water away from it: then dry the Bloud, if it be hard, a dram of this Bloud, and half a drachm of Ivy-berries taken in white-Wine every morning will break the Stone in the body.

62. *To cure a Wen.*

For a Wen, bind him about as hard as you can, then make a salve with Vertdegreece, Bony stone, Allum and Honey, and lay it to it, and it will consume it.

63. *Against the Strangury.*

Take a soft piece of sappy Wood, lay it in fire, and save the Sap that runs out, the which make into a Pultis with Bran, the which lay between the Navil and the Privities of one that hath the Strangury, and it will help him.

64. *Against*

64. Against Bleeding at the Nose.

If thy Nose bleed, chew the herb Pervinkle in thy mouth, and it will cease.

65. To drive away Flies.

Vervain-boyled, and the house sprinkled with the decoction, drives Flies out of it.

66. For a Belly that is Bound.

A suppository made of white Sope, and put up on the fundament, is a medicine inferiour to none for one that is costive.

67. To provoke Urine.

The roots of Flower-de-luce bruised, and boyl'd in white-Wine, are an excellent provoker of Urine.

68. Against the Head-ache.

Camomile and Betony, of each an equal quantity boyled in Vinegar to a pultis, and applyed warm to the Head, helps the Megrim and the inveterate Head-ache called *μεφαλαια*.

69. Another for the same.

Rosemary-tops boyled in Ale in like manner, and applyed to the temples doth the like.

70. Again? a costive belly.

If thou be costive, ('tis an hundred to one if choler be not the cause, but if not) boyl the herb Mercury in thy porridge instead of herbs, and let them be but half boyled; this porridge so eaten, will not only take away the effects by making the body slippery, but also the cause.

71. Against an old Cough.

Take of Rue, Sage and Cummin-seeds bruised, of each a handfull, beaten Pepper half an ounce; make a strong decoction of them in water, the which boyl into a Syrup with Honey, this

Culpeper's last Legacies,

Syrup will help an inveterate Cough, by taking a spoonfull of it in the morning, and another evening.

72. *Against noise in the Ears.*

Three drops of a mans own Water put into Ear every morning warm, helps the noise there.

73. *Against the same.*

A strong decoction made with Plantane white-Wine, drunk every morning, doth like.

74. *Against swolne Eyes.*

An Oyntment made with Ivy-leaves and Hogrease, is excellent for the Swelling of the Eyes.

75. *Against the Head-ache
and Lethargy.*

Take three or four great Onions, and have rosted them well in the embers, take off the outward pill, then bruise them with a few Cumm seeds in powder; this applyed Plaister-wise, in few times using helps the Head-ach.

This I am perswaded, the Hair being shew off, it is a good remedy for the Lethargy.

76. *A Pultis for any Swelling.*

Take Wormwood and Mallows, of each a quantity, boyl them in water, till they be soft, then by adding Barley-meal, or Malt-flower (which is better) and a little Vinegar and Sheeps-suet to them, they make an excellent Pultis for any Swelling whatsoever.

77. *Against swolne Legs.*

The liquor wherein Neats-feet have been boyled is an excellent Bath to bathe swollen Legs in, if you will add Chickweed, Mallows, and Small-lettuce to it, 'twill be never the worse.

78. *Ag-*

78. *Against the same.*

Also, when you have well bathed your Legs
herein, you may take out the herbs and apply
them to the soles of your feet.

79. *To encrease Milk in Nurses.*

The juyce of Vervain, or if it be time of year
you cannot get it, take the Decoction of the dried
herb, it mightily encreaseth not barely Milk, but
good Milk in Nurses.

80. *To break the Stone in the Bladder.*

The bloud of a Hare dried and taken inwardly,
breaks the Stone in the Bladder.

81. *A remedy for such as cannot
hold their Urine.*

The claws of a Goat burnt to powder, and a
dram of the powder taken in the morning, helps such
as cannot hold their water.

82. *Against over-flowing of the Termes.*

To drink an Allum-posset is a good remedy for
over flowing of a Womans Menstruis.

83. *Against pissing of Bloud.*

The juyce of Sorrel, mixed with the like quantity
of Milk, is an excellent remedy (being drunk) for
pissing of Bloud.

84. *To cure Warts.*

Pigeons dung mixed with Vinegar is excellent
to anoint Warts with, if you would be rid of
them.

85. *To cure the Megrism. — Or Head Ach —*

The juyce of Primrose-roots snuffed up into the
the Nose, is an excellent remedy for the Megrism.

86. *Against Deafness.*

Take an Onion, and having cut a round hole
in the middle of it, fill it full of Oyl, then roast
it by a gentle fire, and having taken off the out-

ward pill, stamp it together and apply it warm to the deaf Ear to restore hearing.

87. *To cure a Burn.*

An Oynment made with Leek-blades and Hog grease is excellent good for Burnings.

88. *Against the yellow Jaundice.*

A decoction of Earth-worms, Sallendine and berries in white-Wine, take equal quantities of each, is an excellent remedy for the yellow Jaundice; if towards the latter end of the decoction you add a little Saffron tyed up in a rag, 'twill be much better.

89. *Against a Scalld.*

Take roots of female Fern, such as in *Sussex* called Brakes, and having bruised them well, mix some raw Cream with them; so have you an excellent plaister for a Scalld. He that hath any may make an Unguent or Plaister of them to be alwayes by him.

Other -

90. *To cure the Hemorrhoids.*

The powder of burnt Garlick helps the Hemorrhoids, being strewed upon the place.

91. *For the same.*

The powder of Anniseeds strewed there, doth the like.

92. *Another for the same.*

A roasted Onion laid to the place, works the same effect.

93. *A cooling and drying Oyntment.*

An excellent cool Oyntment for Wounds that have Inflammations, is thus made; take of fine Gold very finely powdered, as much as you will, and with Oyle of Roses and Verjuice of each equal parts, make it into an Oyntment

stirre

ring it up and down in a Mortar, without the heat of the fire, as it cools, so it dries exceedingly.

94. *Against an ache in the Legs and Armes.*

For Ache in the Legs or Armes, a precious remedy; take very stale Ale, and with the Gaul of an Ox, boyl it till it be as thick as Birdlime, when it is cold, then anoint the grieved member with it by the fire, (it will be fluid when 'tis hot) as hot as he can endure it, and when it is dryed in once or twice, spread some of it upon a piece of white Leather, and apply to it; when it is hard take it off and apply to it another, the former will wax soft again, thus doing three or four dayes will help you.

95. *Against the Megrim.*

For the Megrim, put some *Affa fætida* into the Ear on that side the pain lies, and the matter causing the disease will come out at the Nose.

And yet it may (by my Authors leave) be some question whether the Megrim lie within the Scull, or without.

96. *To provoke Urine.*

Take Snails, shells and all, and burn them in a crucible, till the ashes be white; half a dram of this taken in white-Wine is a great provoker of Urine.

97. *Against the Tooth-ache.*

Take a quantity of Water-grass, that part of it that grows above the water, and having beaten it, press out the juyce, this juyce a little of it being dropped into the contrary Ear of one that hath the Tooth-ache, cures him of that pain (for ever, saith my Author.)

98. *To*

98. *To stanch the Bleeding*

at the Nose.

Take a piece of Blew cloth (woollen cloth) deeper the Blew , the better , burn it to powder a little of this powder snuffed up the nose, stops bleeding of it.

99. *A Vomit and a Purge.*

It is certain, and by daily experience verified that Elder-bark , if you slip it upward , will provoke vomiting ; if downward , it purgeth the stool.

Its property is to cleanse the Body of crudities and indigestion , and they cause three quarters of the Diseases in man ; you need but run to an Elder-tree for the cure , and you may find one great deal on this side Arabia ; if your stomach trouble you , slip it upward ; but if the Disease afflict not the first digestion , then slip it downwards.

100. *To help a woman in Travail.*

Polypodium stamped and plastered upon the feet of a Woman labouring with Child , causes the birth of the Child presently , either alive or dead.

101. *To know if the Sick will live or dye.*

Take the grease of a Hog , and rub the body of any that is sick against the heart , and the soles of the feet , then throw the grease to a dog ; if he eats it the sick will live ; if not , he will dye.

102. *Against Deafness.*

Take a green Elm or Ashen stick , and put it in the fire , and save the water that comes out of the ends , and mix it with the fat of an Eel in like quantity , boyl it a little over the fire , and

Drop a drop or two of it into the Ear that is deaf at night when you go to bed; let it be luke-warm when you drop it in, and in three or four dayes they will hear perfectly.

103. *Another against Deafness.*

Also the juyce of Bay-leaves dropped into the *Pet. Hipp.* Eares, takes away both deafness and noise in the Eares.

104. *Against an Ache.*

For ache in the Bones, anoint the place three or four times with good *Aqua composita*, and let it dry in by a good fire, then anoint it again, and while it is wet strew the powder of *Olibanum* upon it, then sew a cloth round about it, and let it lie there three or four dayes, by which time it will be well.

105. *To preserve and perfume Cloaths.*

Bay-leaves, a thing known well,

Dioscorides.

Laid up among your Cloaths,

Will give to them a fragrant smell,

And keep them safe from Moaths.

106. *Against Deafness.*

Ants-eggs beaten, and strained, and a little of the juyce of Knotgrafs put to the juyce of them, and a little of it dropped into the ear, cures Deafnes, though of long continuance.

107. *For cold Eyes.*

Drop a drop of good *Aqua composita* into the Eye that is annoyed with cold, and you will find it present remedy to recover the sight.

108. *Against the Dropsie in the Legs.*

For Legs that are swollen by water, this do and you may heal them; seeth Oats in water till they be soft, then hold the swoln Legs over

the

Culpepper's last Legacies,

the steem of them, covering the Vessel with a Blanket, that the steem may not go out, and it will draw blisters, out of which (being cut) will come much water and corruption; a little fresh Butter will quickly heal them again; if the cure be not perfect the first time, do so oftner.

109. A knitter for wounds or ruptures.

Dandelion (or to write better French, *Dent-de-lion*, for our Countrey Blades are so nice, that they scorn to call it by the plain English name, *Lyons-tooth*) being boyled in water, is a special remedy for the knitting of wounds, as also for the cure of Ruptures, the decoction being drunk, and the boyled herb applyed to the grieved place.

110. To cure Ulcers.

Put unslaked Lime into a clean new earthen vessel, till the vessel be almost half full; then having heat some water boyling hot in a clean new vessel, pour it into the Lime till the vessel be full, take off the scum from it clean, and let it stand till the Lime be settled at the bottom; then pour of the cleer water, and keep it in a glas close stopped

This is a marvelous Water for the cure of Ulcers, and chiefly such as spring from the French-Pox, by dipping a linnen cloth in it, and laying it as a Plaister over the sore; it drawes the corruption out of Ulcers and putrified sores, cleanseth them, and takes away the inflammation of them; this Water *Mizaldus* extols to the skies.

111. *To provoke the Birth.*

A dram of Myrrh given to drink in warm Wine pet. Hifp. brings forth the Child, alive or dead.

112. *Against the Tooth-ache.*

A piece of the root of Crowfoot, either put into the tooth, if it be hollow, or otherwise, applyed to it, instantly easeth the paine of it.

113. *To cleanse the Breast, and clear the Voice.*

Centaury taken, either the juyce or powder of it, clears the Voice, and cleanseth the breast marvellously.

114. *Against the Gout.*

Pigeons dung boyled in Wine till the Wine be consumed, and then applyed Plaister-wise to the Gout, takes it away (being used morning and evening) in four or five dayes.

115. *Against the Pleurisie, and tough Flegm.*

Nettle-seed beaten into powder, and taken with syrup of Violets cleanseth the stomack of tough and hard Flegm, and helps the Pleurisie.

116. *A present cure for the Gout.*

If the pain of the Gout be very outragious, take a dram of *Opium*, two drams of *Saffron*, mix them with four or five yolks of Eggs, and plaister the same upon the grief, it will not onely asswage the pain, but also dissolve the corruption.

117. *To cure the Piles or Hemorrhoids.*

Heat two or three Bricks red hot, then put them in a Pan under a close-stoole, and pour a little Vinegar upon them, and let him that is troubled with the Hemorrhoids (commonly called the Piles) sit over them, and receive the vapours up his fundament.

118. A-

118. Against the Gout.

The juyce of Broom-flowers, of *Scala Celi*,
commonly called *Solomons seal*, and of Honey,
each a like quantity, boyled to the thicknes of
Honey, maketh a soveraign Oyntment for the
Gout.

119. Against the Tooth-ache.

A little Gun-powder tyed up in a rag, and held
so in the mouth, that it may touch the aking tooth,
instantly easeth the pains of the Teeth.

120. Against the yellow Jaundice.

Tye Saffron up in a little rag, and binde it to the
Nayl of one that hath the yellow Jaundice, it giveth
present help.

121. Against the Megrim or Head-ache.

Take the roots of Beets, and pare off the outer
barke, then stamp them, and having pressed out
the juyce, snuff some of it up your nose, and you
shall find it wonderfully purgeth the head, and helpe
the Head-ache, Vertigo or distiness in the head,
and Megrim.

122. To cure the Kings evil.

Carduus. The feet of a great living Toad being cut off
when the Moon is void of course, and hastens to the
conjunction of the Sun, cures one of the Kings-evil,
being hung about their neck.

123. To stanch Blood.

Tye up a Spider in a linnen cloath, and there
bruise her a little, and hold her near the nose
that bleedeth, but touch not the nose with the
cloth, and the bleeding will cease; the reason
is, because a Spider is so extremely contrary to
the blood of man, that it flies back from its
enemy: Oh *Campanella*, how acute was thy
judge.

Judgment! how is the world beholding to
alas! see!

The truth of this Aphorism appears in that a
Cobweb, which is but the excrement of a Spider,
will stop the bleeding of a wound.

124. *Another for the same.*

An approved remedy to stop bleeding, which
I have proved my self, is this: Dry some of the
parties bloud in a fire-shovel to powder, which is
quickly done, and apply it to the place, *viz.* if the
nose bleed, snuff it up in it; if by the wound, apply
it to it.

125. *Against the Bloody-flux.*

The bloud of a Hare dried, and taken inwardly,
helps the bloody-flux.

126. *Another.*

So doth the Bones of a man or woman, taken in
powder, the sex considered.

127. *Another.*

Also one experience of mine own invention give
me leave to quote, for a bloody-flux.

Take new Tobacco-pipes that were never
used, beat them to powder, and give a dram of
them at a time, in any convenient liquor, morning
and evening; but so soon as the flux is stopped,
take off.

This I found out in this manner, when I was
Prentise, a Gentleman in Tower-street gave a
poor boy money (as I remember, five shillings)
to eat one gross of Tobacco-pipes, (which is
twelve dozen) the Boy did it, but was troubled
with such an astringency, that neither Clysters,
or any thing else, would move him to stool,
and so he dyed; whereupon I apprehended the
thing,

thing, and have alwayes used it, in the manner bovesaid, with good success.

128. *To cure the Gout.*

36. Ardon. Take of black Sope, as much as is sufficient to mix it with half the quantity of yolks of Eggs, mix them very well, then spread it upon fine flax, and apply it to the place grieved with the Gout; then take whites of Eggs, mix them with a little Wheate flower, and wet a linnen cloth in it, and bind it over the former Plaister, and let it lie so four or five dayes, in which time you shall see the wonderfull effects.

129. *To cure Imposthumes.*

Bruise Barley, dry Beans, and Liquoris, of each alike, in fair water, and drink a good draught of the liquor, morning and evening, it breaks up any Imposthume.

130. *To expell Poysion.*

Per. Hisp. Agrimony most wonderfully expelleth Poysion, and with great facility helpeth the bitings of venomous beasts.

131. *Against the Falling-sickness.*

The hoof of an Elk, (called *Ungula Alcis*), hath a marvelous power against the Falling-sickness, either taken inwardly or born next the skin, where you have plentifull examples in *Lemnus*, *Mirandus*, and *Johannes Agricola*.

132. *Against spitting of Bloud.*

Torrified Rhubarb taken in the morning, is an admirable remedy for spitting bloud.

133. *Another.*

Syrup of Comfry is also very profitable for the same infirmity, and in my opinion the best of the two, if any Vessel be broken.

134. For a Boyl or Plague-sore.

Bay-salt, dryed and beaten into fine powder, and well incorporated with Yolks of Eggs, is an admirable plaister for Boyls, Carbuncles, or Plague-sores.

135. Against the Jaundice.

The leaves or roots of Strawberries, eaten in a Cottage, is a marvelous remedy for the Jaundice.

136. Against Poyson.

Juniper-berries are a great counter-poyson.

Dioscorides.
Pet. Hipp.

137. For pain of the Back.

Agrimony, Mugwort and Betony, both roots and leaves of each, made into an Oyntment, with Dog-grease, and Vinegar, is a notable and appropriate Oyntment for pains in the back.

138. Against Fistulae.

For Fistulae, if they appear outward, tent them with the juyce of the herb Culverfoot [pes cominus] but if it be inward, drink the juyce

139. For a Surfeit.

Betony boyled in Wine; and drunk, is a notable remedy for a Surfeit.

140. To procure Appetite.

Centaurie, either boyled in Wine, or taken in water four or five dayes together, wonderfully helps such as have lost their appetite to their vituals,

141. To prevent Poyson.

Whosoever drinks the powder of Betony in Wine every morning, no poyson shall hurt him the following day.

142. *To keep Hair from growing*

Mizaldus. The dung of a Cat dried and mixed with Vinegar till it be pretty soft, takes away hairs, and hindereth their growing any more, the place being anointed with it.

143. *To help a Woman in Travail.*

Pet. Hisp. Dragons bound to the privities of a Woman in labour, causeth her speedily to be delivered; then you must quickly take them away, lest they draw down Matrix and all.

144. *Against Deafness.*

The grease of an Eeel, boyled a little with Juyce of Housteek, and a little of it dropped into deaf ear, recovers the hearing in a short space.

145. *Against a Fistula or Ulcer.*

Pet. Hisp. The juyce of Plantane cast into an Ulcer or Fistula with a Syringe, heals it; and so also doth the juyce of Betony and Cinquefoyl.

146. *Against Deafness.*

An accurate and (in my opinion) famous remedy for Deafness is this: Take a great Onion, and a little hole in the midst of it, then set it in the ashes to roast, and fill the hole full of Sallet-oyl; ever as it dryes, fill it up again, till the Onion be roasted well; then take off the outmost skin, strain the Onion hard through a cloth, and so into a glass what you have strained out, which being dropped into the deaf ear, cures it.

147. *Against the falling down of the*

Fundament. *To be followed with a good*
For the falling down of the Fundament
disease which some are almost perpetually af-

With all their life long ; this do ; take the tops of
Nettles ; stamp them and boyl them in a Pipkin
white-wine, till half the Wine be consumed, then
the diseased drink a draught of this Wine mor-
ning and evening, and apply the Nettles so boyled
his Fundament.

148. *Against the Stinging of Scorpions.*

Engrave the signe of a Scorpion in the stone of a
ring, the Moon ascending in the Scorpion, and seal
Frankincense with it, the Moon angular in the
Signe (I suppose the Southern is best, because
it signifies Physick and help) this Frankincense
sealed being drunk in Wine, instantly cures
the stinging of Scorpions, and for ought I know, by
the same rule, the stinging and biting of any other
noxious beast.

Alex. Fov.
Pontanus.

149. *Against Ulcers, Gout, Quartanes,
French-Pox, Agues, and to fix Metals.*

Take white Sope, and when it is finely scraped *Fal piau,*
so much good Aqua-vitæ to it, put them into
a Retort, and late a large Receiver to it very
distill it in sand, first with a gentle fire, then
raise the fire by degrees, and there will come
Oyl mixed with Water.

This Oyl is incombustible, and its vertues are Rewem-
ber 3.
both in Alchymy, to fix volatile medicines,
to stinge, to excorpore Metals; but in Phy-
sick, which is my present scope, is of admirable
most incredible vertue; for it asswageth all
thirst, though of never so gross and clammy
Ulcers, healeth the malignant Ulcers, the
Quartane-Ague, French-Pox, dry scalled-

150. Against a Fistula.

Pet. Hisp. Gordonius. Agrimony is the herb appropriated for the ~~of~~ ^{to} Fistulae, use it which way you please, as you see occasion.

151. To cure a Pin and Web.

Break the great bone of the Goose-wing (to older the Goose is the better) and take out marrow, with which anoint the Web or Pin the Eye, and it will take it away and restore sight.

152. To restore Sight.

The herb and root of Tormentil boyled in Wine, and the Wine drunk, and the herb laid plainwise upon the Eyes, restores the sight, though have been lost many years.

153. For short Breath.

The roots of Hollioke, powdered and mixed with three times their weight in Honey, is a mirable remedy for shortness of breath.

154. For Womens Breasts that are swelled, (a usual thing in young Nurses.)

Lady Cwin. Take and bruise nine Wood-lice, called some, Hog-llice; by others Sows; let them lie all night in eight or nine spoonfulls of drink; in the morning strain it, and let the Woman drink at one draught, and lay to her breast a cloth, warmed and doubled three or four times, the next morning let her take eight of the said used as before, the next morning seven, so diminishing one every morning, till she comes to but one.

If her Breast be not well by that time, let her increase them one by one every morning, and so the substracted them.

155. For a Swelling.

Take Linseed, Brooklime, Chickweed, and Groundsell, and Wheat-bran, of each a handfull, boyl them in a bottle of white-Wine to a Cataisme (which the Vulgar call a Pukis) and lay to any member that is swollen, and it will take away the swelling speedily.

156. For a Stinking breath.

Let him whose stinking Breath proceeds from Stomack, do this and be well.

Bruise two handfulls of Cumin-seed very well, and boyl it in a bottle of white-Wine to a Quart, and drink a good draught of it, morning and evening, and in a fortnight it will help

157. To take off Warts.

Put the feet of a Hen in hot embers, till the Pet. Hisp. scales come off, then rub your Warts with those scales, and they will be gone.

158. To cheer the spirits and complexion.

Beat a pound or two of Hemp-seed very well, moisten it with a little Wine, and set it over the fire, in an earthen pan, well glassed, till be so hot you cannot endure your hand in them put it into square baggs, and press the Oyl.

It is a very precious Oyl, for taken inwardly, it makes men pleasant and merry, valiant and hardy, free to fight, void of fear; outwardly by unction, it giveth a comely face.

159. To cure the Gout.

A pint of *Aqua Composita*, a Bullocks gall, and ounce of Pepper, beaten very small, and all

H 3 boyled

Culpeper's last Legacies.

boyled to a salve, cures any Sciatica, Ach or Gout being applyed to it, and changed once in twelve hours.

160. *To take off Warts.**For Hipp.*

Both Agrimony and Purslain are such enemies to Warts, that they will go away if they be but rubbed with the juice of either of them.

161. *Against swolne Cods.*

For Codds that be swolne, without any Ruptur this do; take of Cummin-seed in powder, Barley-meal and Honey of each a like quantity, fry them together with a little Sheeps-suet, and apply unto the Cod.

162. *For a sore swolne Throat.*

For a sore and swolne Throat, first rub your hands upon the bare ground, and then presently to the Throat with it; do so oftentimes, and you shall quickly perceive both soreness and swelling will quickly go away.

163. *To ripen and break a Boyl.*

Posset and curd is an excellent thing to ripen any Boyl, Carbuncle or Felon, and when it is ripe there is nothing better to break it, than unslaked Lime mixed with black Soape.

164. *Against hot rheums in the Eyes.*

Fill an Egg-shell newly emptied with the juice of Housleek, set it in the hot embers, and take the scum from it, then strain it, and you have an excellent remedy for hot, burning, pricking eyes.

165. *To cure a Bruise.*

Agrimony, Betony, Sage, Plantane, Ivy-leaves and Rose-parsley, boyled in Wine, and the decoction drunk, is a notable remedy for such as are bruised by falling.

166. *To*

166. To prevent and break the Stone
in the Bladder.

If you burn Turpentine upon a hot-plate of Iron, and give two drams of it at a time in powder, in ^{E. B. n.} ^{vict. F.} ^{venin.} <sup>es-
bbo-</sup> ^{mitrage-} water, it will break the stone in the blad-
dder; also by taking it once or twice a week, it
keeps such safe from the stone as are subject to
it.

167. Against the Palsey.

Lavender boyled in water, and half a pint of the
decocition drunk, morning and evening, helps such
to have the Palsey.

168. To cure the Strangury.

Take a pint of *Aqua Composita*, and put a hand-
full of Ivy-leaves into it, and stop it close, and they
will consume in it; two or three spoonfulls of it
taken at a time, is a most excellent remedy for the
strangury.

169. Against the Sciatica.

Take a pound of black Sope, a pint of Sallet-oyl,
half a pint of *Aqua vita*, a quarter of a pint of juycē
of Rue, boyled together till it be thick, makes an
admirable plaister for the Sciatica; remove it not
in two or three dayes.

170. Against cold Aches.

Take of the wood of Ivy, cut it in little pieces, ^{Rogerius,}
Ivy-berries, and the gum of Ivy, of each a like
weight; let the Wood be dried, then put it [&] ^{Enonimus.}
in a pot that hath two or three little holes in
the bottom; then set another pot up to the brim
of the Earth, and put the bottom of the first pot
to the mouth of the last, luting it round with
asice, so that the uppermost pot that holds the in-
redients may be all above the Earth; then
make a fire round about it, and there will a black
Oyl

Oyl distill into the neither Vessel, very soon with rainng for old Aches, and pains coming of a colde cause.

171. To cure the Dropsey.

Empty an Egg of all the white, and fill up the void place of the shell with jayte of Flower-de-luce; then warm it a little in the hot embers, and give it every morning to one that hath the Dropsey; and it makes them avoid the Hydropical humor downwards.

172. An admirable medicine to stop Fluxes of Bloud in any part of the body, the Menstruum in Women, any Aches, impediments in the Bosome and Liver, it allayes the heat in Feavers, and causeth sleep.

Gal: n.

Take Cinammon, *Cassia lignea*, Opium, of each two drams; Myrrh, white and long Pepper, of each one dram; Galbanum, one dram; all being beaten into powder that can be beaten, make it into a丸 with clarified Honey, and let the party diseased before, take two pills of it, no bigger then a pearl at night going to bed.

Becker.

173. To expell a dead Child.

Take the quantity of an Almond of a Bullock, and mix it with two or three spoonfulls of Wine, and let a Woman that hath a dead Child in her body, drink it, and she shall instantly be delivered.

Apfinus,
quoted by
George
Baker

174. An excellent Oyl for old Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Aches, pains in the Back, Hernies, & rhoids, Gout.

Take of old white-Wine a quart, old Oyl three pints, *Carduus benedictus*, *Valerian*, *Scrophularia*, *Wormwood*.

ow with the flowers, if you can get it, of each a quar-
ter of a pound; of the leaves and floweres of Saint
Johns-wort half a pound; let the Herbs and Flow-
ers be infused in the Oyl and Wine four and twen-
thy hours, then boyl it in an earthen vessel, well
dissolved, or a brass vessel, till the Wine be con-
sumed, stirring it now and then for fear of burn-
ing; then take it off, and strain it, and add to it a
pound and a half of *Venice Turpentine*, and boyl
it again a quarter of an hour; then add to it, *Oli-
num*, five ounces, *Myrrh*, three ounces, *Sanguis
Draconis*, one ounce; let it boyl a little till the
Myrrh be dissolved, then take it off, and when it
is cold, put it in a glas, stop it close, and let it stand
in the Sun ten dayes before you use it.

175. *To break the Stone in the Kidneys.*

The body of a Birch-tree, cut down in the March or
Dioscore-
spring time, and laid in the fire, doth yield great
store of water, which water being drunk is of
wonderfull force to break the Stone in the
Reins.

176. *Against fits of the Mother.*

The smell of Bitumen, Rue, or the smoak of bit-
umen, is of wonderfull force against the fits of the Minerall
Monardus
Mother.

177. *To ease the Gout-pains.*

The leaves and bark of a Willow-tree, soft
VVine, doth ease the Gout, being bathed
with it.

178. *Against the Head-ache.*

A Diamond held to the head that akes, quite Relieves
this away the pains thereof.

179. *A*

179. Against watery Eyes.

Mizaldus.

Pieces of Amber tyed to the nape of the neck, helps the watering of the Eyes.

180. Against distillations of the Throat.

Mizaldus.

The same hung about the neck, helps distillation of the Throat.

181. To make the Skin white.

Mizaldus.

Lecharge of Silver boyled in Vinegar, and the skin washed with it, makes it exceeding white.

182. To cure a lame Beast.

If any great Beasts, as Horses, Kine, &c. be lame mark where the lame or swelled foot doth stand and cut up a Turf where the foot stood, and hang it up, if the weather be hot and dry, upon a white Thorn, else in the chimney-corner; and as fast as that dries the swelling will cease, and the pain away.

183. To take spots out of cloth.

The water wherein *Alexander* hath been boyled, will take away any spot or stain out of any Cloth.

184. To strengthen the Heart and Back.

Andreas

Gundlach

F.

Let the Image of a Lion be engraven in a plate of Gold, when *Sol.* is in *Leo*; let not the Moon behold the sixth House, nor yet the Lord of the Ascendant behold *Saturn* nor *Mars*, (if it be not Systeme too rare to find) neither let the Moon behold them, this strengthens the Heart being worn against it; as also pains in the back, being worn against that.

185. To break the Stone.

Also if Trochisks be made with *Olibanum* and Goats bloud, and sealed with the said Plate; and

Afterwards dissolved and drunk in white Wine, it
breaks the stone in the reins and bladder.

186. For the Memory, Brain, and
Stomack.

The whitest of Frankincense beaten in powder
and drunk in white Wine, wonderfully increaseth
the memory, and is profitable for the brain and
stomack.

Rais.
Migaldus.

187. To cure Quartane Ague.

Any part of the Bone of a mans Arm, with the
biggest end of a Gooses wing, being borne about
one that hath the Quartane Ague, cures them.

Migaldus.
Geber.

188. To make a Tooth drop out.

The powder of Earth-worms, of Mice-dung, and
of a Hares tooth, put into the hole of a rotten
tooth, it will drop out without any instrument.

189. To cure a Pin and web in the Eye.

There is a stone to be found in the head of a long
tail, which being beaten into fine powder and
sown into the Eye, takes away the web, spots or
other infirmities that annoy it.

Migaldus.

190. To preserve from Cold diseases.

A spoonfull of Aqua-vitæ, sweetened with Sugar,
and a little grated white bread put in it, that it
may not annoy the brain, nor harm the liver (taken
every day, preserves folk not only from Lethar-
gic and Apoplexies, but also from all Cold dis-
eases.

Lemnus.

191. An excellent Cordial water.

Take one part of Gentian, and two parts of
Gentian, bruise them and infuse them five dayes
in a convenient quantity of Wine, then distill
This

*Julius &
Epinomis.*

This water being drunk, preserves the body in health, resisteth the Plague, causeth a good colour, cureth Imposthumes and Prysicks, stuffing of the Stomack and Spleen; provoketh the Terms, purgeth choler and corrupt blood, healeth inward wounds, and the biting of venomous beasts, and clearas the sight.

192. *Against the Plague.*

Alexis.

A most excellent remedy for the Plague, is this, take Ivy-berries when they are ripe, and dry them, then take half a dram of the powder of them, Plantane-water, and sweat upon it.

193. *To cure a Tetter.*

Stamp Chelendine, and apply it to any Tetter or Ringworm, and it will quickly cure it.

194. *To cure a Spot.*

The small herb by like usage, will take away any black spot from any part of the body.

195. *To cure the Tooth-ache for ever.*

Let the party that is troubled with the Tooth-ache, lye on the contrary side, and drop two or three drops of the juice of Rue into his ear, on that side his Tooth-ache, and let it remain an hour or two, it will not only take away the pain for the present, but he shall never be troubled with a tooth-ache again.

196. *To cure a sore Breast.*

For VVomen's breasts that are sore, beat a handfull of Figs well, and mix them with a little Hog-grease, and apply it to the Breast as hot as can be suffered, if the Breast be ready to break, it will break, else not.

197. *To provoke Urine.*

Take good Saffron in powder, and mix it with as much black Sope, and spread it on the fleshy side

of a piece of Leather, and lay it to the Navil of one
that cannot make water, and in one hour you shall
see the effects of it.

198. *To cure the Gout.*

The roots of Holly-oke, stamped with Hogs-
grease, and applyed to the Gout, helps it in three
dayes. Per. His.

199. *Against the Head-ache, and noise in the Ears ;*
and to fetch any thing out of the Ears.

Verjuyce sod, and put hot into a Tin-bottle,
with a narrow mouth, and the mouth of the bottle
held to the Ear, that the fume may go up into
the head, helps the Head-ache, and noise in the
Ears ; and if any quick thing be gotten into the Ear,
it will quickly bring it out.

A

enofe fuit ad orationem suam, sed ne illa occidit
Habitu pectoris suo subito quæsivit pectora, et
intra. 17. 20. 21.

A
T R E A T I S E
O F T H E
P E S T I L E N C E,
With its { P R E V I S I O N,
P R O V I S I O N,
P R E V E N T I O N.

By N I C H O L A S C U L P E P E R,
Student in Astrology and Physick.



L O N D O N,

Printed for N. Brook; and are to be sold by Obadiah Bla-
grave and Ben. Billingsley, at the sign of the
Printing-Press in Broad-street, over-
against the Church. 1607.

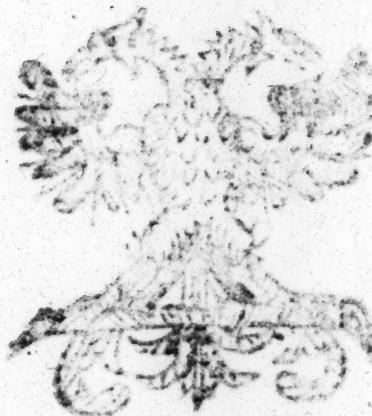
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1938. 11. 11.
Herrn von Brandis
Herrn von

1934.1.2. 10.31
dinner at "Gloria" Inn 102



M. O. G. B. 9

Setting the Captives Free.



A

T R E A T I S E O F T H E Pestilence.

Considering the reigning and raging of this Disease in *London*, and divers other Towns and Cities in *England*, and that large experience I have had in it now these ten years, considering also the terrible horrour and affright that ceaseth on most men & women to this day (though the disease have been no stranger to *London* this twelve years) if the disease be but within a House or two of them, yea some, if it be but in the Street, as though they were all dead men, I thought good to write a small Tractate of the Disease, studied from the grounds of Physick, and confirmed by daily experiences to leave behind me, for the benefit of Posterity, or my Survivers, be they who they will, which may be as a Present and a more honest help to them then running away; for hereby their minds being guided by more true, charitable and neighbourly principles, that they may do good to themselves and others, and benefit their

own experience in Phyfick, as I have done before them.

Galen's
three Ad-
verbs,
*Cito, Lon-
gè, Tardé*

And this small Treatise (for I hate prolixity) may stand them in as much and more stead then Galen's three Adverbs, *Cito, Longe, Tardé*, to Run away quickly, and *Far*, and *To return not in a long time*, which he saith, (though untruly) is worn three Apothecaries shops well furnished.

Cause
threefold.

The causes of this disease are three, yet all sub-
servient, the one to the other.

Cause 1.

The first cause, is the great Conjunctions of the Superior Planets meeting in the Signes, ruling such and such Countries and Cities, or in Signs opposing, or squaring such Signes.

2.

The second is a corrupted and unwholesome Air, which is caused by such meetings of the Planets.

3.

The third is putrified humours, hot bloud, add and burned, caused by breathing in such corrupted Air; and if the diet before were perverse, it add fuel to the fire, and fills the body with superfluous humours.

A word or two now to satisfie men, concerning the common fear of Infection, which makes many rich men, which might and ought to maintain poor visited people; yea many Physicians, whose duties it is to administer Phyfick to them, run away, so that in time of great Infection, men may hear more cry out for lack of Breake, and means necessary, then for anguish of any Disease.

Hence also came that unnatural and injurious custome of shutting up of houses that are visited, thereby sadding and dejecting their spirits, and thereby making way for the disease; as I have

be now anon ; and taking men from their usual employments, which is a digester of humours, and preserver of health : Nay if the disease be Infectious (as in their opinion it is) it is plain Reasoner, to shut men up in an infected and mor-
sick Air,

But I shall prove by solid arguments, that the Pestilence is not infectious.

My first Argument I frame thus :

That Disease that infecteth one man that cometh neer it, infecteth all men that come neer it.

But the Plague infecteth not all.

Therefore it infecteth none.

The Minor is clearer, as the Sun.

My Major I prove from the universal course of Nature ; The fire warmeth one man, it warmeth all ; The water wettesth one man, it wettesth all, because their nature is so to do ; a sword woundeth one man, it woundeth all that are strook with it ; the universal current of nature runneth so ; therefore the Plague, if it infect one man, must infect all.

But some will say, all mens bodies are not Object of humours ; if they were, all would be infected.

I answer, then by my Opposites argument Answ.

The fault lies in the humours that are within, the body, not in the Infection which is without ; if he will these putrified humours continue in his body, and he remain in health ? if so, how then comes Diseases ?

Or will an infected Air change a Disease, which would be but bad at the best ? if so, by a Rule in Physick, and I am satisfied.*

I shall cleanse the body of these humours, let

The
Plague
not infe-
ctious.

Arg. 1.

* You may
find some
notable
proofs to
the con-
trary, in
my Astro-
logical
Experi-
ences.

Culpeper's last Legacies,

all men do so, and then come to a visited person, and then by my Opposites own confession they will not be infected; and how can the disease be infectious, and infect body?

My second Argument I frame thus.

Arg. 2.

That Disease, the raigning of which may be fore-seen by more secret causes in Nature long before it come, cannot be increased by visiting the sick, nor diminished by abstaining from them.

But the Pestilence may, and alwayes is foreseen long before it comes.

Therefore you will have it never the sooner visiting those that are sick of it, nor escape even the longer by abstaining from it.

The Major is clear; for if the cause come, effect must needs follow.

Signes of
a Plague
to come.

For the proof of the Minor, I shall produce twelve signs of a Plague to come, which appear some of them above a year, yea some of them above two years before it come.

1. The first is *Phanomena* in the Air, great meeting of superiour Planets, whereby not onely the Air, but also the place where the Pestilence will rage, may be gathered, as this Autumnal Pestilence in *London* 1645. was by Mr. *Booker* in his Almanack, for that year, which was penned in Midsummer, 1644. also by Mr. *William Lilly* in his *Anglicus Peace or no peace, left at the Printers* cemb. 1644.

2. The learned in Astrology may satisfie themselves without me; also Blazing-stars, and other strange Meteors, and supernatural sights and apparitions in the Air.

The second, is the changing of the seasons, hot weather out of its season, and cold out of its season, hot and dry weather a long time, upon South-wind, and many rains upon North-winds.

The third, is when the small Pox and Measels vex not only children, but men and women of perfect age, especially in the Spring.

The fourth, is the winds holding a long time in the South or West.

The fifth, is a dark and troubled Air a long time, without either rain or clear weather, or after a long drought it raine without thunder.

The sixth, when women conceived with child, do suffer abortion for every light and slight cause.

The seventh, is when in Summer time after rain, abundance of frogs of divers colours gather together.

The eighth, is a great number (more then ordinary) of flies, spiders, and creeping things, are seen in the Spring.

The ninth, is death of four-footed beasts and fishes.

The tenth, is birds forsaking their nests, and leaving their eggs there.

The eleventh, is dearth of corn and grain.

The twelfth, is a hot and moist temperature of the year.

But say some, if the Plague be not infectious, what is the reason when it comes into a house, sometimes all the house are sick of it, and sometimes not of it?

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Ans. w.

All diseases come by ill directions; therefore not by infection.

Else no nativity can safely be ris- ed by ac- cidents.

Preven- tion.

1.

2.

3.

4.

* Fewer times will serve the turn.

5.

This might be sufficiently answered by a re tortive; If so be the Plague be infectious, what the reason, many times but one in a house hath it, and all the rest, though perhaps they keep worse dyet, yet escape? any that hath any judg ment in Nativities, can give a reason of it easily.

Well, be it infectious or not infectious, pre vented it may be as may other demonstrations of the Planets, if discretion be used, and therefore now to the purpose.

And in the first place, let such as would avoyd this Disease, avoyd the fear of it; for fear changeth the blood into the nature of the thing feared, the imagination ruling the spirits na tural, as is manifest in Womens conceptions.

Secondly, let your body be kept soluble; if it be not so naturally, take a scruple of *Pillulae Ruffi P. Stilentiales* at night when you go to bed.

Thirdly, if your body be full of bloud, bleed so much as strength and age permit.

Take a spoonfull of Vinegar of Squils, * three or four times a day, viz. at ten of the clock; after dinner; at four in the afternoon; and after Supper.

Take the quantity of a Hazle-nut of this Electu ary invented by *Mithridates*, that renowned King of *Pontus*, and the first Author also of that Electu ary that bears his name to this day [*Mithridati*] every morning, often also used by the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*; of the vertues of which I have had large experience; it is thus made: Take a green Rue, gathered in the hour of *Sol*; half a hand full, blew Figs six, and as many Walnuts, with fourty Juniper-berries, and a little Bay-salt, be into an Electuary.

Let all passions and perturbations of mind be avoyded, together with all violent motions, for these inflame the bloud so also doth drinking much wine.

Let the house be kept clean and pure, and alwayes a good fire in it.

Let the diet be of good juyce quick of digestion, and let him eat sharp things with his meats, such as Vinegar, Verjuyce, Oranges, juyce of Lemmons and Citrons, or Pomegranates, and all fruits be avoided, except such as are sowre.

Let not the stomach be charged with excess of meat or drink.

In Summer-time let the bloud be cooled with cool herbs, as Endive, Lettuce, Purslain, Succory, and let the drink be Whey, clarified with them.

Let him use the smells of Laudanum, Styrax, Calamitis, Camphire, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, wood of Aloes, liquid Storax, &c.

Lastly, these things are preventional being taken inwardly, and resist the Disease, *consideratis considerandis*, viz. Angelica-roots, Zedoary, Bole-Armenick, Terra Lemnia, Mithridate, Treacle, Tormentill, and Petasitir-roots, and Citron-pills, with many other things too tedious to rehearse.

And thus much for Preventions.

I come now to Provision for it, when Prevention is too late.

And first of all that Provision may be timely, I begin with the signes of one infected, which are twelve.

The first is when the outward Members be cold, the inward Members being burning hot.

The second is heaviness, weariness, sloth and indisposition of the whole body, and difficulty in breathing.

Twelve
signes of
one infe-
cted.

1.

2.

3. The third is pain and heaviness in the head.

4. The fourth is carefulness of the mind and sadness.

5. The fifth is a marvelous inclination to sleep, for the most part, for sometimes watching and raving vex them.

6. The sixth is a frowning eye.

7. The seventh is loss of appetite.

8. The eighth is immoderate thirst, and often vomiting.

9. The ninth is bitterness and drinessse of the month.

10. The tenth is a pulse swift, small and deep.

11. The eleventh is Urine for the most part, turbulous, thick and stinking, although I have seen the Urine of some that from the beginning of the disease, to the time of their dissolution, differed nothing from the Urine of healthy men; and indeed the Prognostication, in my opinion, was the worse, for I (as yet) never knew but two, whose Urine was fo, and both were delivered by death, and not preserved by Physick; and therefore considering that *Urina est meretrix*, you must have an eye to the precedent and subsequent signes and signe.

12. The twelfth and most certain signe of all is, if there appear risings behind the ears, under the arm holes, or in the groyn, without any manifest cause known, or if Carbuncles arise suddenly in any other member.

These when they rise shew nature is strong and able, because it thrusteth the venome from it in the beginning of the sickness, yea many times before the body perceives it self sick.

Prognostica.

These Carbuncles appearing, shew which of the vitals

itals is most affected with the malady, for if they appear about the ears, the brain is most annoyed, because that is the purging place of the brain.

If the rising appear under the Arms, the malady yeth heaviest upon the Heart, for that is the purging place of the Heart.

But if it appear in the Groyn, the Liver is most infected; for the Groyn is the purging place thereof.

But if no rising at all appear, it fore-shews weakness of nature, and is most dangerous; for nature is weak, and not able to expell the ver-
noine.

When those spots appear that are called Tokens, they shew the whole Blood universally is corrupted; out of these hereafter.

If you feel your self infected first upon a full stomach, take a Vomit presently.

Cure.
Vomit.

Also in the beginning of the disease, let him bleed on that side that the rising appears; if it appear in the Neck, bleed him in the *Cephalica* on that arm, *viz.* if it be on the right, bleed him in the right arm; if on the left side of the Neck, on the left arm.

If the rising appear under the Arm, bleed him in the *Basilica* of the Arm on that side the Carbuncle appears.

But if it appear in the Groyn, breathe the vein in the Ankles of the same side.

If none at all appear, consider which parts are most grieved with paines and aches, and proceed in bloud-letting, according to the former rules.

Sweating also is a sovereign remedy, which you may

may effect by some such medicines, as these, Mithridate, Venice-Treacle, *Matthiolus* his great Amulet, his Bezoar-water, Serpentine-roots, *Eledentium de Ovo*.

Sleep.

Let his bloud be cooled with this or the like Julep, and let him drink no other drink.

Take of Harts-horn and Ivory; of each an ounce and a half; of the flowers of Violets, Burrage, Balsome, Clove-gilly-flowers, Rosemary and Marigolds, of each two drams; of the roots of Petasites and Zedoary, of each three drams; of the roots of Seorzonera one ounce, boyl them all in a bottle of water to a quart; adding toward the end of the boyl, of Saffron and Chochaneal, of each six grains; strain it, and add to the decoction Syrup of Violets, Clove-gilly-flowers, and *Melissaphyllum Fernelii*; of each an ounce, Oyl of Sulphur two drops; let him drink a draught of it so often as he a-dry.

Clyster.

If he be astringent, keep his body soluble with Clysters.

Cordial.

Refresh and strengthen him with Cordials, to be *Confectio de Hyacinthe*, *Confectio Alchermes*, *Confectio de Ovo*, species *Cordiales temperatae*, *Thessalica Galliae Moschatae*, *Magisterium Perlarum*, *Corallarium*, *Palvis Gasconiae*, Bezoar oriental, or any of these, consideratis considerandis.

Sleep.

Provoke him to sleep with *Diascordium*, if he sleep not; but have a care of *Opiates* in the beginning of the disease.

For rising.

If he vomit much (as some vomit up all they eat and drink) stay it with *Spiritus menthae*.

If swelling arise, consider first whether it is likely to break, or not, that you may know; if it be deep in the flesh, and look white, it is not likely to open, but

break ; you must then anoint it with Oyl of Lillies
or Chamomell.

If it rise to a head, look red, and lie not deep, it
will break ; then take a young Pigeon, pull off the
feathers from his tail, and hold her bare fundament
to the swelling, and it will draw out the venome.

Some lay *Venice-Treacle* to it, and with good suc-
cess ; for *Venice-Treacle* draweth the poyion to it,
and doth not cast it from it, as some Physicians
ignorantly affirm ; for proof of which consider,
that all hot things are of an Attractive quality ;
Treacle is hot, therefore Attractive. All Purges draw
the humour to them, and having gotten it together,
nature casts it out ; for Rhubarbe, that purgeth
Choler, is purely Cholerick it self, and therefore
draws its like ; so *Venice-Treacle* draws the vene-
nous humour to it self, and having gotten it into the
vinkle of the Stomack, or other place far from the
Vitals, nature will deal well enough with it.

Secondly, if the Attractive faculty be hot and dry, Arg. 2.
then must all hot and dry things be Attractive ; but
the Attractive faculty is hot and dry.

Thirdly, if the original of all heat be attractive, Arg. 3.
are the Branches.

But the original and root of all heat is attractive,
the Sun ; so then are the Branches,

But enough (perhaps too much) of this.

Sometimes the swelling falls down again, and
lack, and that comes through cold taken, and is a
desperate signe ; for you must be very carefull of
cold, in this disease.

But when it is too late to prevent, the remedy is
presently to take a Pigeon, and with a sharp knife,
cut her through the breast to the back, break her
open, and apply her (yet alive) to the place.

*Venice-
Treacle
attractive.*

Arg. 1.

Arg. 2.

Arg. 3.

If

If this do no good, apply a Cupping-glass to the place; for though this remedy be desperate, yet have known it save a mans life.

When the sore is broken, apply a Melilot-plaist to it, and tent it with *Linimentum Arcei*, and make no great haste to heal it up.

TOKENS.

Lastly, if Tokens appear, (which by most ignorant People is affirmed, and firmly believed to be an infallible signe of death; although I know two living at this time, and four or five more, since the writing of this in *London*, that were full of them and yet recovered) first, I will tell you what I knew by my self; a young man was let bloud after he had the Tokens upon him, whereby part of the corrupted bloud was let out, and the rest cooled, and he lived above a fortnight after, and then dyed; his Father denying to let him have any Physick in all that time because he said he was marked for Death; whereas Cordials, and nourishing diets might happily have preserved his life.

Another remedy for those that have Tokens, something more desperate, which is this; whil'st natural heat remains, wrap him up naked in a blanket wet in cold water; and that will set him in a most violent sweat, and purge out the corruption from the bloud.

Venitque Salutifer Orbi,

N I C H. C U L P E P E R.

COM

COMPOSITA;
OR, A
SYNOPSIS
OF THE
Chiefest COMPOSITIONS
now in use with our Physicians, both
CHYMIST and GALENIST.

Being the second Part of the Physical and Chy-
surgical Remains, commonly called, *The last Legacy.*

COLLECTED BY
NICHOLAS CULPEPER,
Student in Astrology and Physick.

— *Meliora Spero.*



L O N D O N ,

Printed for N. Brook; and are to be sold by Obadiah Blagrave and Ben. Billingsley, at the sign of the
Printing-Press in Broad-street, over-
against the Church. 1667.

H
like
use
it v
die
of 1
of 2
of 3
of 4
of 5
of 6
of 7
of 8
of 9



H Aving not long since drawn a Synopsis of Simples, I intend now to do the like by the most usual Compounds now in use; which if it serve for no other use, yet it will be a good Preparative to other Studies of greater consequence.

In this I shall observe this order.

	Chap. 1.
Of Waters.	2.
Of Syrups.	3.
Of Wines.	4.
Of Oyls.	5.
Of Electuaries.	6.
Of Conserve.	7.
Of Salts.	8.
Of Pills.	9.
Of Troches.	10.

This is the Method, now to the Matter.

CHAP.



CHAP. I. of
the
WATERS.

Waters either { Alter,
Purge.

Bloud.

Choler.

By altering they

Flegm.

Melancholy.

Cool the Bloud over-
heated, as waters of

Lettuce.
Purflain.
Water-Lilies.
Violets.
Sorrel.
Succory.
Fumitory.
Endive.

Cou

Cools Choler in the	Head	Nightshade.
		Lettice.
		Water-Lilies.
		Poppies.
Cools Choler in the	Breast	Violets.
		Poppies.
		Colts-foot.
Cools Choler in the	Heart	Sorrel.
		Quinces.
		Water-Lilies.
		Roses.
		Violets.
		Bark of Walnuts.
Cools Choler in the	Stomach	Quinces.
		Gourds.
		Roses.
		Violets.
		Nightshade.
		Sengreen,
		Or Housleek.

Cools
Choler
in the

Endive.
Succory.
Nightshade.
Purflain.
Water-Lilies,

Endive,
Winter-Cherries,
Plantane.
Water-Lilies.
Meloſs.
Gourds.
Citruls.
Strawberries.
Sengreen.
Grass.
Black-Cherries,

Endive.
Lettuce.
Water-Lilies.
Purflain.
Roses.

Head

Betony.
Sage.
Margerome,
Camomel.
Fennel.
Calamint.
Lilies of the Valley.
Rosemary-flowers.
Primroses.
Eyebright.

Heat
Flegm
in the

Breast

Maidenhair.
Bettony.
Hysop.
Horehound.
Carduus.
Orris.
Scabious.
Bawm.
Tobacco.
Self-heal.
Comfry.

Stomach

Wormwood.
Mints.
Fennel.
Cinamon.
Mother of Thyme.
Marigolds.

Heat Flegm in the	Heart	Cinnamon. Bawm. Rosemary.
	Liver	Centaury the less, Wormwood. Origanum. Agrimony. Fennel.
	Spleen	Birthwort, Water-cresses, Wormwood. Calaminth. Gentian.
	Reins and Bladder	Rocket. Nettles. Saxifrage. Rhaddish. Pellitory of the wall. Cinkfoyle. Burnet. Elicampane.
Matrix		Mugwort. Savin. Pennyroyal. Calaminth. Lovage.

Head	{ Hops. Fumitory.
Breast	{ Bawm. Carduus.
Heart	{ Borage. Bugloss. Bawm. Rosemary.
Liver	{ Cichory. Fumitory. Hops. Asarabacca.
Spleen	{ Doddar. Harts tongue. Tamaris. Thyme.

C H A P. II.

of S Y R U P S.

Concoct *vide Pag. seq.*

Syrups

Purge

Choler { Roses.
Violets.
Peach-flowers.
Cichory with
Rhubarb.

Briony.
Hermodactils.
Oximel.
Flegm { Julianizans.
Oximel.
Helleboratum.

Mixt humours { Dyasereos.
Diacnicu.

Syrups

Water-Lilies.

Head

Poppies.

Violets.

Breast

Jujubes.

Juyce of Pomegranates.

Syrups
concoct
Choler
in the

Stomach

Vinegar.
Pomegranates.
Sour Grapes.
Roses.
Quinces.
Mirtles.

Heart

Sorrel.
Wood-Sorrel.
Juyce of Oranges.
Lemmons and Citrons.

Liver

Endive.
Succory.

Head	Betony. Sroechas.
Breast	Hysop. Horehound. Maidenhair. Coltsfoot. Scabious. Bettony. Liquoris.
Syrups conco- cting Flegm.	Bizantinus. Bawm.
Stomach	Wormwood. Mints. Oximel. Simplex, Com- pounds and Scil- liticum.
Liver	Of the opening roots. Agrimony.
Matrix	Mugwort. Calaminth.

Juyce of Apples.

Borage and Bu-
gloss.

Heart

Gitron-Pills.

Bawm.

Melan-
choly
in the

Liver and Spleen { Epithimum.
Hops.
Fumitory.

CHAP. III.

Of WINES.

Wines { Concoct.
Purge.

Wines

Wines concoct according to
place and property.

According to place,
Wines heat the

Head

Betony.
Sage.
Rosemary.
Fennel.
Stoechus.
Eye-bright.

Heart

Borage.
Bugloss.
Bawm.
Hippocras.

Stomach

Wormwood.
Black-Cherries.
Hippocras.

Liver and

Spleen.

Germander.

Tamaris.

Reins and

Bladder.

Winter-Cherries.

Sage.

Quinces.

binde Pears.

Roses.

provoke sweat $\{\}$ Guiactum.

resist poysen $\{\}$ Zedoary.

Angelica.

Flegm $\{\}$ Vinum scilliticum.

Acetum scilliticum.

Choler $\{\}$ Rhubarb.

Purge Melancholy $\{\}$ Black Hellebore.

Water $\{\}$ Spurge.

Walwort.

C H A P. VI.

O F O Y L E S.

Oyles are chiefly for an external use, and so they alter according { quality,
to { property.

In their quality they are	hot,	Mint.
	cold.	
	Wormwood.	
	Stomach	
Oyls heating the	Maſtick.	Spikenard.
	Spikenard.	
	Bitter Almonds.	
	Liver	
Spleen	Wormwood.	Capers.
	Spikenard.	
	Maſtick.	
	Joynts	
Hea	Spike.	Spikenard.
	Rue.	
	Nuts.	
	Nutmegs.	

Pepper. Mastich.

Euphorbium.

Elicampane.

Earth-worms.

Marjoram.

Costmary.

Lovage.

Stomach } Quinces.

Stomach } Mirtles.

Roses.

Breast } Violets,

Water-Lilies.

Liver } Violets.

Water-Lilies.

Reins } Lettice.

Water-Lilies.

Womb } Quinces.

Water-Lilies.

Womb } Mirtles.

Gourds.

Head, are of } Rosemary.

Bettony.

Vervain.

Oyles

Oyls cooling the head, are of Fleabane,
Poppies.
Mandrake.

Oyls altering in property.

So they	Binde	Wormwood. Mints. Mastieh. Mirtles.
	Mollifie	Linseed. Storax.
	Loosen	Sweet Almonds. Sallet-Oyl.
	Rarifie	Dill. Camomel.
	Digest	Bitter Almonds. Nuts. Rew.
	Cleanse	Myrrhe. Tartar. Wheat. Eggs. Elder. Rhadishes.

Glutinate { Myrrhe.
Tobacco.
Balsom.
Maudlin.

Provoke { Mandragues.
Poppy.
Sleep { Henbane.
Water-Lilies.

In pro-
perty { Break the
they Stone { Citron-seeds,
Scorpions.
Cherry-Kernels.

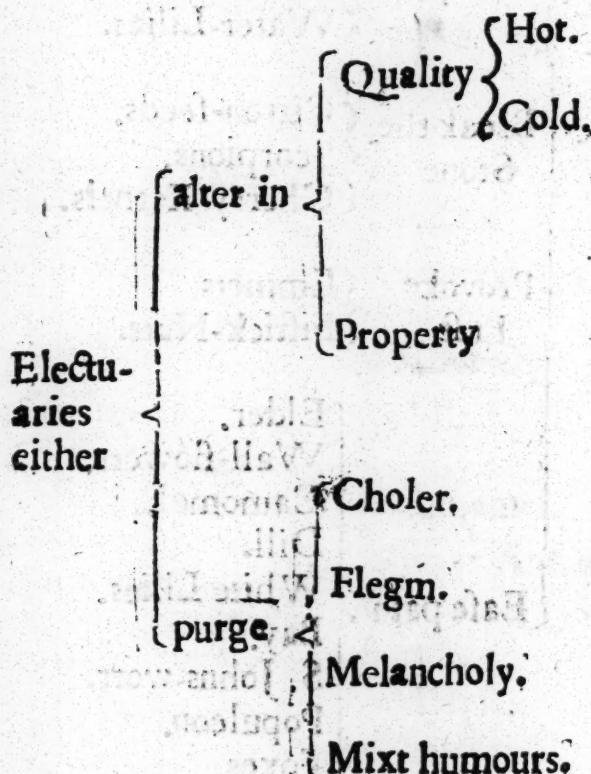
Provoke { Emmets.
Lust { Fistick-Nuts.

Elder.
Wall-flowers.
Camomel,
Dill.

Ease pain { White Lilies.
Bay.
S. Johns-wort.
Populeon.
Foxes.
Dwarf-Elder.

C H A P. V.

Of E L E C T U A R I E S.



Head
Electu-
aries
heating
the

Confectio anacar-
dina.
Diamoschum.
Diambra.
Diacorum.
Diapeonias.
Pleres Arcoticon.
Theriaca diates.
Diairis.
Diapenidion.
Dyahysopum.
Diaprasium.
Diacalaminthum.

Heart

Arom. Rosatum.
Arom. Caryophyl.
Dianthon.
Daxyloaloes.
Diamargariton.
El. de gemmis.
Lætificans Gal.
Conf. Alkerm.
Conf. Liberantis.
Pler. Arcoticon.

L

Electu-

Electu- aries heating the	Liver	Arom. Rosatum.
		Diagalanga.
		Dyanysum.
		Dyacymnum.
Stomach	Spleen	Diacinnamonus.
		Diagingiber.
		Diaspoliticon.
		Diattrion piperion.
In per	Matrix	El. è baccis lauri.
		Rosata novella.
		Dialacca.
		Diacurcuma.
In per	Matrix	Diacalamithes.
		Diacinnamonus.
		Diacapparis.
		Diacostum.
In per	Matrix	Diacalaminthum.
		El. è scoria ferri.
		Diambra.
		Diacalaminthum.
In per	Matrix	El. è gemmis.
		El. ex Affa foetid

Head { Diacodion.

Breast { Diapapaver.
Diatragacanthum
frigidum, et re-
sumptivum.Cool
theHeart { Diarrehodon. Abb.
Diatrion sanct.
Diamarg. frig.
Conf. de Hyacin-
tho.

Liver { Triasantalum.

Spleen
Matrix
Joynts { Diarrehodon. Abb.

Bind

{ Diacodion.
Micleta.
Tryphera minor.In pro-
pertyBreak the Stone { El. Reginæ.
Lilliontribon.
Decineribus.

		Diasatyrion,
	provoke lust	Diacorum.
		Tryphera Saracem.
In pro-		
property		
		El. de oyo.
	resist	Mithridate.
	poyson	Treacle.
		Antidotus.
		Matthioli.
		Athanasia.
		Cassia } with Senna
		without.
	Gently	Diacatholicon.
		Diaprunum simplex,
Purge		El. lenitivum.
		Strongly, see pag. seq.

Choler } El. è succo rosarum.
 } Diaprūnum.
 } Solutivum.

Purge
strong-
ly.

Flegm } Benedict. Laxativum.
 } Diaphœnitum.
 } Indum Elect.
 } Diatur- } Majus.
 } bith } Minus.
 } Hiera picra simp.
 } Hiera cum agar.
 } Hiera Pachii.
 } Hiera Diacolo-
 } cynth.

Melan- } Confectio Ha-
choly. } mech.
 } Hieralogodium.

Mixt } Diacarthamum.
humors } Diaturbith cum
 } Rhubarb.

CHAP. VI.

Of CONSERVES.

		Rosemary-flowers.
		Betony.
	Head	Eyebright. Sage-flowers. Lavender-flowers.
		Marjoram. Peony.
	Breast	Hyssop. Bawm. Maidenhair.
Conserves heating the	Heart	Borage. Bugloss flow- ers. Rosemary Bawm. Clovegilliflowers.
	Stomach	Wormwood. Elecampane. Mints.
	Spleen	Cetrarch. Fumitory.
	Liver	Wormwood. Fumitory. Elder-flowers.

Con-	Womb	Marjoram.
erves		Bawm.
heating		Rosemary-flowers.
the	Joynts	Stoechas.
		Rosemary-flowers.
		Water-Lilies.
Con-	Head	Roses
erves		Violets.
cooling	Breast	Violets.
the	Heart	Sorrel.
		Wood-sorrel.
		Roses. Violets.
Con-	Stomach	Roses.
erves		Violets.
cooling		
the	Liver	Endive.
		Succory.
		Roses.
		Violets.
Spleen		Roses.
Reins		
Womb		
Joynts		Violets.

CHAP. VII.

of S A L T S.

Coughing { St. Johns-wort,
Polypodium.

Salts
purge by

Urine

Camomel.
Wormwood.
Gentian.
Retharrow.
Broom.
Beancods.

The Womb { Mugwort.
Bawn.
Chelondine.

Sweat { Guaiacum.

Salts ease pain, as of { Mans
Stags { blood.
Goats

Cleanse,

Cleanse, as Salt of { Urine.
Honey.
Vinegar.

CHAP. VIII.

Of PILLS.

Bind, as Pills of Bdellium.

The Pills I
treat
, either

Ease pain, as Pills of { Opium.
Laudanum.
Styrace.
Cynoglossa.
Scribonii.

or Purge.

Pills

from the *Aureæ.*
Head, as *Arabicæ.*

Choler

from the *Rhubarb.*
Liver *Agrimony.*

Pills purgative

Cochiæ.
from the *Hiera cum*
Head. *Agarico.*
Alhandal.

Flegm

from the *Agarick.*
Breast *Hiera cumi*
Agarico.

from the *Alephan gin.*
Stomach *Mistick.*

Stomachicæ.
Ruffi.

from the *Hermodactyls.*
Joynts. *Arthriticæ.*

Fœtidæ.
Sagapenum.
Opopanax.
Sarcocolla.

Pills

Melancholy from Fumitory.
the Liver and Indi.
Spleen, Lapis Lazuli.

Mixt humors	Stomach	Head	{ Sine quibus esse Nolo. Lucis Majores Cochiae.
			{ Assaireth. Turbith. Imperial. Ruffi.
		Liver	{ De tribus. Alkekengi.
		All parts	{ Aggregative.

CHAP. XI.

Of T R O C H E S.

Alter; vid. pag. sequ.

Troches

Purge

Flegm

Choler

Rhubarb.

De Agarico.

Agaricus.

Trochisca-

tus.

Alban-

dal de Scilla.

Troches alter according to

Quality.

Property.

Lignum Aloes.

Hot, as of Saffron.

Crocomagma.

Spodium.

Cold, as of Diasantalon.

Camphyre.

Earth of Lemnos.

Amber.

Bind, as Barberries.

Spodium.

Coral.

Soften, as of Capers.

Bitter Almonds.

Hepatici.

Wormwood.

Roses.

Open

Albi.

Bechi

Nigri.

De Lacca.

Alkekengi.

Agrimony.

In proper- ty they	Resist poi- son,	Open	Aliptæ Molch- tæ.
			Myrrhe. Anniseed. Rhubarb.
Cleanse, as Cyphios.	De Vipera. Ramich. Hedicteroi, Gallia- Muschata. Diarrhodon.		
Ease pain	Diarrhodon. Diaspermator, Camphyre.		

Aph

m

Prin

APHORISMS

Exceeding requisite for such as intend the
Noble (though too much abused) Practice

OF

PHYSICK.

Containing the Quality of Medicines.

PART. III.

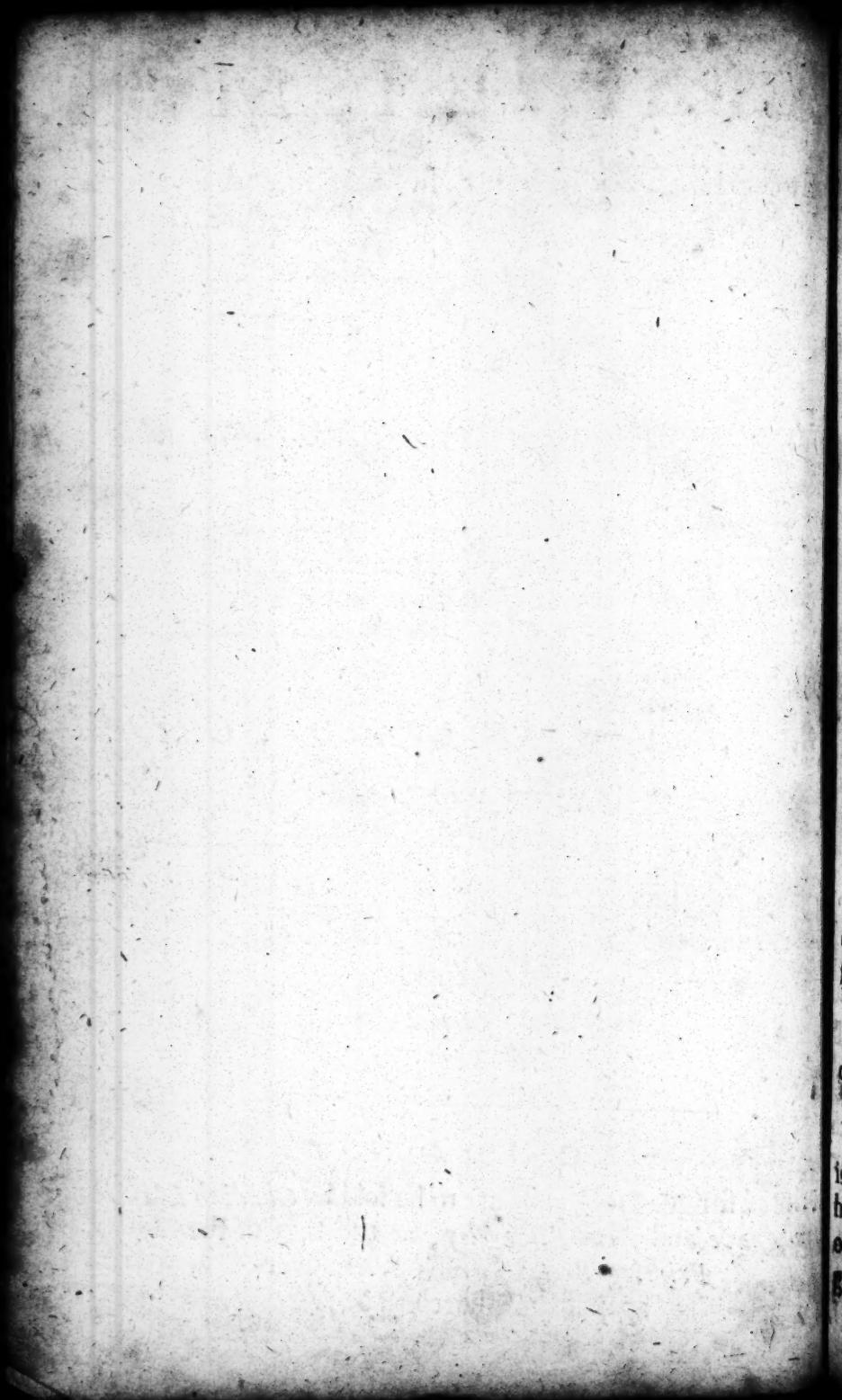
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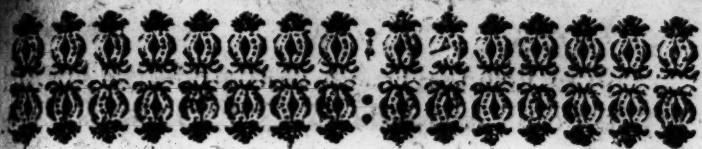
NICHOLAS CULPEPER, Gent,
Student in Astrology and Physick.



L O N D O N ,

Printed for N. Brook ; and are to be sold by Obadiah Bla-
grave and Ben. Billingfley , at the sign of the
Printing-Press in Broad-street, over-
against the Church. 1667.





A P H O R I S M S.

I.

A LL Medicines operate by a way, either manifest or hidden.

II.

We call that a manifest way which is obvious to the senses, (especially to the taste and feeling) but that an hidden way which is obvious to no sense.

III.

All Medicines working by a manifest way, perform their office, by heat or cold, moistning or dryng.

IV.

Neither is there any Simple so temperate, but one of these doth in one measure or another prevail.

V.

Yet are those usually called [Temperate,] which Medicines excell not in cold, moisture, heat, or dryness to the temperate, first degree.

VI.

These being put in any Medicine, alter not the quality of it.

VII.

These are used in such infirmities, in which there is no manifest distemper of the first qualities, viz. heat, cold, dryness, moisture; as for example; in obstructions of the Bowels, for then we dare not give hot things for fear of a seaver,

VIII.

Also in such feavers where the effect is hot and dry, the cause cold and moist, that so we may neither increase in the feaver, nor make the flegm thicker by cold.

IX.

Things contrary are taken away by their contraries; things like, are preserved by their like.

X.

The degrees of intemperature were observed, that so the part of the body afflicted might be brought to its proper temper, and no further; for if a Physician should give a thing extreamly cold in a disease but mealy hot, he might soon cure that, and bring a worse in its room.

XI.

Hot in the
fi. & de-
gree.

Those things are said to be hot in the first degree, which do onely cherish natural heat, or restore being lost, and that without any hurt at all to the body: chilliness of the body, and pains coming by such disempers, are remedied this way.

XII.

These also are sometimes given not onely in cold, but also in hot afflictions.

XIII.

For it looseth and discusseth thick humours, that are compacted together, by its gentle heat, opening the pores, and causeth sweating.

XIV.

Amongst these, such are chiefly to be used which are most friendly to our bodies, *viz.* suitable to our complexions.

XV.

Such are called *Anodynes*, or easers of pain.

XVI.

XVI.

Also take notice, that such Medicines, whether simple or Compound, that are hot and moist, cannot tell their due moderation of heat.

XVII.

Such also take away weariness, open the Pores, and consume the superfluous Vapours in Feavers.

XVIII.

Yet may a foolish use of these bring inconveniences, even to the consumption of the vital spirits, as happens many times in Inflammations of the bowels, &c.

XIX.

This usually happens by applying such a Medicine not appropriated to that part of the body it is applied to, *puta* the applying a Cephalick Medicine to the bowels.

X X.

Such things are said to be hot in the second degree, whose heat is greater than the natural heat of our bodies; besides, their heat offends the palat.

Hot in the second degree.

XXI.

Their use is for such whose stomach is offended by flegm, to heat and dry them.

XXII.

They open obstructions, and the pores of the skin, not gently, and by perswasion, or fair words, but by threatening.

XXIII.

Their common use is, to cut and discus tough viscous humours.

XXIV.

Such as are hot in the third degree, work the In the effects more violently, for they open Obstru- third de- tions by violence and fine force.

gree.

XXV.

The heat of these are so great, that many times they stir up Feavers.

XXVI.

Their use is, to divide stubborn and compacted humours, and provoke sweat; whence it cometh to pass, that most of them resist poysen.

XXVII.

In the fourth degree.

Lastly, those obtain the fourth and last degree of heat, which burn and raise Blisters on the body being outwardly applyed.

XXVIII.

I am of opinion, that these ought not to be taken inwardly, but with great discretion, and instant necessities.

XXIX.

It is in vain to urge the common taking of them, Garlick, &c. against this a man may (if he please) so accustom his body to poysen, that to present it may not poysen him, though for present it bring his body to great inconveniences, and make way for future diseases.

XXX.

Medicines. Also Physicians have allotted to cold Medicines in the four degrees of coldness.

first degree.

XXXI.

Amongst which, those obtain the first degree, which are but lightly and gently cold.

XXXII.

Yet because we live and are cherished by heat, cold thing is properly friendly to our natures.

per se.

XXXIII.

Their use is not only to cool the heat of diet, or bring it to a gratesfull temper; but also to repre-

XXX.

the unbridled heat of the body, as internal inflammation, Feavers, &c.

X X X I V.

In such occasions, let such as are cold in the first degree, be admittred to Children, and such as have weak natures; as also such whose bodies are little distempered with heat.

X X X V.

Such bodies as are stronger, or whose Livers are ^{Cold in} hotter, may use such things as are cold in the second ^{the second} degree.

X X X VI.

If the body be very strong, the stomach and liver ^{In the} very hot, such with due moderation may use Medi- ^{third.} and cold in the third degree.

X X X V I I.

Such as are cold in the fourth degree, are not in- ^{In the} dually to be taken without diligent correction, and ^{fourth} if diligent necessity.

X X X V I I I.

Outwardly they are used to take away inflammations; which if they be not great things, less cold will serve the turn.

X X X I X.

Every remedy ought to be proportioned ac- ^{to the} cording to the just quality of the disease.

X L.

Sometimes the spirits of man are troubled by ^{heat,} and in such diseases immoderate watching fol- ^{ows;} neither is there any other way left to help ^{but} cooling Medicines.

X L I.

Cold naturally stops the Pores, congeals the hu- ^{ours,} stops sweat, stayes motion; and by this ^{means} it sometimes so stops the passage of the spirits,

that it consumes the strength both of the heart and bowels.

X L I I.

When you read this, you will see then what care, wisdome, skill and diligence is requisite to a Physician.

X L I I I.

The greatest use of things extreamly cold, is to ease pains, when neither Emollients, Lenitives nor Anodynes will do it.

X L I V.

For things cold in the fourth degree, stupifie the senses; thereby allaying that pain which might else produce a feaver, and the feaver death, before the disease or malady afflicting can be cured in a rational way.

X L V.

I have now done with the active qualities, *viz.* heat and cold; and come to the passive, *viz.* dryness and moisture.

X L VI.

Of Medicines moistening. No moist Medicines can arrive so high as the fourth degree.

X L VII.

For seeing all things either heat or cool, things hot are drying, things cold congeal, both are extremes to moisture.

X L VIII.

Yet have moist things their operation also, for they are lenitive, and make slippery.

X L IX.

In the first degree. Things moist in the first degree, mitigate coughs and help the roughness of the wind-pipe.

L.

In the second. Such as are moist in the second degree, weaken natural strength.

L I.

They loosen the belly, and make the blood and spirits thick, and by consequence the wit dull.

L II.

But if they exceed this degree, they cause the In the humours to putrifie, and make the body unfit for ^{third.} any action, open a gate of dropesies, lethargies, and other diseases of like nature.

L III.

Medicines which are drying, have a contrary Of drying operation to these. Medicines

L IV.

They consume humours, stop fluxes, and make the parts of the body tenacious, and strengthen the actions of Nature.

L V.

Yet although drying Medicines strengthen Nature, by consuming the offending humidity; yet by unskilfull use, they prove many times destructive.

L VI.

There is humidity required to cherish the spirits; which if it be consumed, they cannot perform their actions; of which if they fail, they also consume natural strength.

L VII.

This is done by unwise, or unskilfull administering In the se-
things dry in the second degree. cond de-
gree.

L VIII.

Things dry in the third degree, are subject to In the
spoil the nourishment, and bring consumptions. third.

L IX.

Thence we may gather, that want of moisture to digest ones meat, causeth consumptions.

In the
fourth.

L X.

Besides this, there is a humidity in the Body, called *Radical moisture*; which being taken away, Man must needs perish: and this is consumed by things dry in the fourth degree.

L XI.

This, although it come but as an effect of heat, yet it doth it by drying properly, and not by heating.

L XII.

And this shall suffice briefly to have spoke of the Qualities of Physick, as it is hot, cold, dry or moist.

SELECT

SELECT
A PHORISMS
Concerning the
OPERATION OF MEDICINES,
According to the Place in the Body of Frail
M A N.

PART. IV.

COLLECTED BY
NICHOLAS CULPEPER, Gent:
Student in Astrology and Physick.



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I Shall bluntly set about the business; and yet not so rudely neither, but I shall observe order, and divide the whole business into these Chapters.

	Chap. 1.
Of Cephalicks.	1.
Of Pectorals.	2.
Of Cordials.	3.
Of Stomachicals.	4.
Of Hepaticals.	5.
Of Splenicals.	6.
Of Renals and Vesicals.	7.
Of Hystericals.	8.
Of Arthriticals.	9.
Of Purges.	10.

This I intend shall be the order.

VI

CHAP.



CHAP. I. *How I should like to do it.*

OF GEPHALICKS.

PART I.

IN treating of Cephalicks, I must be forced to make some distinction.

II.
That is properly called the head, which is between the top of the crown, and the vertebra of the neck.

111.
What Cephalicks &c. Such Medicaments as are accommodated to diseases of the brain, are properly called Cephalicks, and shall be the basis of our discourse in this first part. The other take denomination from the parts they are appropriated to: of which more anon.

IV.
Of Cephalicks, some are hot, some cold, whereby they remedy the affects of the brain by a man-sent way.

The Brain, seeing it is the seat of Reason, the
rise of the Senses, the original of the Nerves, is by
its own nature temperate.

V.

VI

Therefore it is sooner afflicted than any other part of the body; for if it be but a little too hot, Sense and Reason is suddenly and inordinately moved; if but a little too cold, they languish and are stupified.

VII.

So then it appears, that the Brain of Man is most subject to infirmities.

VIII.

Pesides, this is peculiar to the Brain, that it is delighted or offended with smells, sounds, and colours, which the other parts of the body want.

IX.

The Womb also doth somewhat partake of this property; for it manifestly flies from stinking things, and embraceth sweet: but of this more in its proper place.

X.

Those things therefore may be accounted Cephalicks, which refresh the Brain by sweet scents, pleasing harmony, or delightfull sights.

Smells,
Musique,
Sights are
cephalical.

XI.

And yet the Physicians account only smells of these to be Cephalical; I suppose because they affect the Brain by a more inbred quality; the other two are objects more properly of the judgement, viz. by Harmony and Aspect.

XII.

(Hence it is clear, that the Sense of Smelling is more terrene, than that either of Seeing or Hearing.)

XIII.

Or it may be, because they think Musick or pleasant Sights are not Medicines; but the vulgar

gar

gar Proverb might have taught them otherwise,

Musica mentis Medicina maesta :

Musick was held of old a Phyfick kind
For a dejected melancholy mind.

X I V.

How Cephalicks
may be
Known.

Astrolo-
gic may
reveal this
hidden
mystery.

Also Cephalicks may be known from the effects
of the Brain themselves.

X V.

Therefore because the Brain is ussually offended
with Flegm, therefore those things may be accounted Cephalicks, which (besides a hidden faculty
whereby they strengthen the Brain) warm, cleanse,
cut, and dry.

X VI.

Besides, if you consider the situation of the
Brain, viz. in the superiour part of all the body, you
may conceive it very apt to receive hot vapours.

X VII.

These afflict men with Watchings, and Headach,
these must be restrained by cooling Cephalicks.

X VIII.

Only I would have this general Maxime obser-
ved, that Opiates, and other soporiferous Medi-
cines, universally do the Brain more harm than
good.

X IX.

Such Medicines as purge the head, I shall omit
to treat of here, even until I come to the last Chap-
ter, which treats of Purges.

X X.

Besides, such Medicines as dry, heat, cool, or
purge the head, there are certain other Medicines
familiar to the brain, which may be called proper
helps, the former being but accidental.

X X I.

XX I.

These work (say the Physicians) by a hidden quality, and no reason can be given for their operation,

XX II.

These by a peculiar instinct or providence, defend the brain against particular diseases, one against one disease, another against another; by a certain harmony with the brain, and by a certain antipathy they have against those diseases, they fortifie and defend the brain against them.

XX III.

You see hence what ignorant Physicians those of our times are, who being ignorant of Astrologie, cannot give a reason of the Physick they prescribe: The ignorance of Physicians a Parrot may be taught to be as learned in prescriptions,

XX IV.

I trust I shall shortly have a ready Treatise called *Cephalica Simplicia*, which will furnish you with Simples appropriated to every disease in the head, and give you the reasons of them too.

XX V.

Seeing then the operations of Cephalicks are divers, the time of using them cannot be one and the same. The time of using.

XX VI.

If the brain be afflicted, it cannot be strengthened, except it be first purged.

XX VII.

If it be purged, it must be purged with Cephalicks.

XX VIII.

Neither can it be purged with Cephalicks, before the whole body be evacuated; for otherwise it will soon be filled with vapours.

XX IX.

XXXIX.

Cool Cephalicks (they say) are dangerous at the Crisis.

XXX.

Lastly, the manner of the Cephalicks is various according to the variety of the Disease, the time of its standing, its symptomes, and the season of the year.

PART II.

XXXI.

Under the name of the Head, as I told you before, are the external parts contained, viz. the Eyes, Ears, Nose, &c. these shall occupy the second parts of this Chapter.

XXXII.

Of the external Senſes, the Sight is the chief, the Organs of which are the Eyes.

XXXIII.

Medicines appropriated to the Eyes, are of two sorts, such as are appropriated to the visive spirit, and such as are appropriated to the Eyes themselves.

XXXIV.

There ought to be that constitution of the spirit, that they may not be too thick nor too thin.

XXXV.

For many times it happens that the subtlety of the Spirit dulls the sight.

XXXVI.

The best Medicines for the eyes perform their office (as physicians say) by a hidden quality,

XXXVII.

Usefully things are said to help, that have affin-

with the things helped ; yet such strong things are in the universal Providence, that they may even seem miraculous : I will instance in one.

XXXVII.

A Goats Liver applied to the eyes, makes a man see very well in the night ; and the reason is, because Goats see as well by night as by day.

XXIX.

But what affinity is between these two, seeing they have neither the same substance, nor the same temperatute ? viz. the Goats Liver with the eyes. This then is strange.

XL.

It is most certain, and *Wicker* confesseth it, that Man hath learned many things of the Beasts, which the acuteness of his Reason could never reach to, nor experience teach him.

XL I.

To quote what Simples are appropriated to the eyes, is not my scope here, but to shew how to use them.

XLII.

As for the constitution of the eyes, seeing they are most exact in sense, so they will not lightly bear the least inconvenience ; therefore every thing is not proper for the eyes which Sharpens the sight by attenuating.

XLIII.

But even in external things you must have a special care that they be not too hot, nor too sharp, nor hurt by hardness, biting nor viscosity.

XLIV.

Oyl in it self is poffensive to the eyes, and Oyntments, because they have Oyl in them.

N

XLV.

XL V.

The roughness of the Powders every one knows offends.

XL VI.

Yet this must be taken in by the way, that it is one thing to strengthen the eyes, and another thing to take away the matter that offends them.

XL VII.

Nose and Mouth.

Also to the Nose and Mouth, have a care you apply not stinking things to diseases of the Nose, or things of ingrateful taste to those of the Mouth.

XL VIII.

Things ingrateful in taste, spoyle not only the Palat, but subvert the Stomach, seeing the curiſe of the Mouth and Stomach is the same. Things ingrateful to the Nose, hurt the Brain as much.

XL IX.

But seeing Mouth and Nose are the ways to purge the Brain, I shall let them alone till I am to speak of purging.

L.

The Ears, because they are alwayes open, are most ſubject to be infected with cold.

L I.

And because they are very dry in ſubſtance, they require Medicines which vehemently dry,

L II.

Cold and vehement heat are inimical to the Teeth; but they are ſoonest hurt with sharp, ſour, and auſtere things.

L III.

The reason is, because they are neither covered with flesh nor ſkin, by which they might be defended from ſuch injuries.

:V.

L IV.

LIV.

Things cleansing and binding are helpful to the Lungs, because every light occasion pesters them with Defluxions; and for this reason, the use of sweet and fat things rots them.

C H A P. II.

Of PECTORALS.

I.

Medicines appropriated to the Breast and Lungs, are not of one and the same kind: for some regard the parts themselves afflicted, others the matter afflicting.

II.

For instance, sometimes the Lungs are ulcerated, and then we use such things as are glutinative and binding; yet are binding things naturally most adverse to the Breast and Lungs, both because they hinder respiration, and because they hinder the Breast from cleansing it self.

III.

The Breast requires naturally Lenitives, both for the freer breathing, and removing those things which stick to it.

IV.

The Lungs are very obnoxious to distillations from the head; therefore those especially are called Pectorals, which cause easie spitting.

V.

But the manner of provoking spitting, is not always one and the same.

VI.

Sometimes the matter is so thin, that it slips away, and cannot be expelled by the motion of the breast. Sometimes so thick, that it cannot be cast out by the strait arteries of the Lungs.

VII.

These then are genuine Principles, to make thin what is thin, and cut what is thick, that so they may the more easily be spit out.

VIII.

Of thickning Pectorals, some are milder, which are appropriated to humours both hot and cold, others more vehement cold, to bridle the fassness of the Acrimony of the humour.

IX.

Amongst Pectorals, it were worth the while to speak a word or two to things appropriated to Pthisicks.

X.

There are three things requisite to such a Cure.

1. To cut and bring away the concreted blood.
2. To cherish and strengthen the Lung.
3. To conglutinate the wound.

XI.

And this is one reason that makes Pthisicks so difficult to cure, because so much the more any thing curreth and cleanseth, so much the more it hindereth conglutination.

XII.

Therefore special regard must be had of the time that the cleansing things be given at beginning, and the glutinative at the latter end.

XIII.

Thus you see what things are accidentally Pectoral, viz. such as are Emollient, or cut tough.

the flegm, or make thick thin defluxions, or quench sharp humours, or ease the roughness of the Throat.

XIV.

Such are natural Pectorals, whose Genuine property is to strengthen the Breast and Lungs.

CHAP. III.

Of CORDIALS.

I.

AS the Brain is the seat of the Senses, so is the Heart of the Affections; it is also the fountain of Life, and the original of heat.

II.

Its properties are two :

1. To give life to the Body by its heat.
2. To give vigour to the will by its affections.

III.

Such things as clear the mind, strengthen the heart it self, or refresh the Spirits, are called Cordials.

IV.

Yet are not the Cordials of one and the same nature; for whereas the heart is variously troubled, either with anger, or love, or fear, or hatred, or sadness, or other affections, it is refreshed either by temperating or taking away the same.

V.

But although such things as cause Love, or mitigate Anger, or take away Fear or Sadness, &c. may properly be called Cordials, yet belong they not to

my scope at this time: if my secrets in Nature be not yet furnish you with them, you may in time have those that may.

VI.

The truth is, these are afflictions of the mind (or that which I hold to be the Soul) and therefore are of a higher nature than this *Treasure* aimed at.

VII.

For I hold Men to consist of three parts; a Spirit which goes to God that gave it, a Soul [$\downarrow \chi \nu$] and a Body which is terrene, and must return to the earth from whence it came.

VIII.

My scope is here to speak of those things which properly afflict the heart.

IX.

The heart is afflicted by too much heat, by persons, by filthy vapours.

X.

Against these the heart is afflicted in a threefold manner, *viz.* by cooling the heat of Feavers, resisting poysion, and strengthening the heart by a peculiar property.

XI.

Yet whatsoever cools is not a Cordial; for Lead is as cool as Pearls, yet is not a Cordial as Peardise.

XII.

Neither whatsoever resists Poysion is Cordial, but only such as succour the heart oppressed by it.

XIII.

Such things as resist Poysion are called Alexiteria and Alexipharmacia.

XIV.

Neither do they all operate after one and the

some manner; for some strengthen the heart against poysen in general, others by a certain antipathy are opposed to one particular kind of poysen.

X V.

Such things as strengthen the heart, do it either by Planetary influence, which Doctors call a hidden way, because it is hidden from such, who instead of viewing the wonders of God in the Creation, are filling their pockets with his dunghill.

X VI.

Or else they do it by similitude of substance.

X VII.

Or else by a forcible drawing away of what offends it.

X VIII.

And indeed all Cordials may be called by the name of Alexiteria, or antidotes, or counterpoisons, because they strengthen the heart, which is the nature of poysons to assault, however it seemeth otherwise to Physicians.

X IX.

So then, as Smells refresh the Animal Spirits, smotanicals the natural; so such things as keep me holy vapours from the heart, refresh the vital spirit of Man.

CHAP. IV.

Of STOMACHICALS.

I.

Medicines appropriated to the Ventricle, are called Stomachicals, although the Stomach

be not the Ventricle, but the Orifice of it, or the inferior part of the Throat, which you will.

II.

The Ventricle is afflicted with three kinds of ladies :

1. Appetite lost.
2. Concoction weakned.
3. The retentive faculty vitiated.

III.

Those things which provoke Apperite, are usually of a grateful sharpness.

To pro-
voke ap-
petite.

IV.

These by the Latines are called *Orecticks*, after the Greek name.

V.

But although Apperite be hindred by divers causes, as the Stomach repleated by Choler, or putrefied humours, &c. yet those things, which putt these, are not properly called Orecticks, but only such things as by sharpness contract the Stomach, and by a grateful taste delight it.

Concoction.

VI. Those things further concoction, which either cherish the Ventricle by convenient heat, or Aromatical faculty, or strengthen it by Astral Propriety.

* Viz. Her
Gizzard.

VII. Of which latter, take this one, the internal Skin of the * Ventricle of a Hen, helpeth concoction exceedingly, nothing like it, and thereby resisteth all Diseases proceeding from want of digestion, which are as Atomes in the Sun

Retention

VIII. The retentive faculty being vitiated, causeth belching, vomiting and fluxes.

IX.

I X.

These are corrected by Astringent Medicines, and some Astringent Medicines are very adverse to the stomach, therefore use only such as are stomachical.

X.

Orecticks ought not to be given to a foul Stomach.

The way
of use.

XI.

Such things as help Concoction, the Greeks call *τεντινα*, and they ought to be given before meat.

XII.

The Reasons are,

1. Because heat is to be stirred up in the inferior, not in the superior part of the Ventricle.
2. Because the Ventricle ought to be made warm before it receive the food.

XIII.

The manner of administration of such things as bind the Ventricle, is to be regulated according to the end of giving them.

XIV.

Against vomiting give them after repast, against fluxes before.

XV.

For being given after, they drive the nourishment downwards, and are more subject to cause a flux, than to stop it.

CHAP.

C H A P. V.

Of H E P A T I C A L S.

I.

Hepaticks may be divided into these three di-
visions.

1. Such as delight the Liver.
2. Such as add strength to it.
3. Such as take away its vices.

Taste and Appetite are sent before, and committed to the Tongue and Stomach for the digestion of food, by which both the quality and quantity is judged.

The Meseraick Veins also have their office to draw convenient nourishment.

V. I. V.

Such things then are delightful to the Liver, which are delightful to these.

V.

I put all these together, because many times Taste and Appetite affect that which the Meseraick Veins dislike; and that's the reason many times men affect those meats which agree not with them.

V I

Also the Liver is delighted with some Medicines as well as nourishments.

V I I.

For all such things as are sweet, the Liver gaily draws to it.

V I I I.

VIII.

Such things as strengthen the Liver, do gently bind.

IX.

For concoction requires adstriction, to keep together both the heat and the humour to be concocted, lest it be dispersed.

X.

Yet the Liver needs not so great adstrictions as the Stomach, because the passages of the Ventrie are more open and large, but the veins of the Liver, by which it either draws the chyle, or distributes the blood to the rest of the body: therefore the adstriction must not be great, lest it obstruct the Liver, or hinder the distribution of the blood.

XI.

Amongst all the rest of the Entrails, the Liver is most subject to obstructions.

XII.

Therefore such Medicines as hinder obstructions, or help them being made, are appropriated to the Liver; and they are such which cut and attenuate without vehement heat, such as have both a cleaning and a binding quality.

XIII.

Inflammations commonly follow obstructions, and they require cooling things; yet will not any cool thing serve the turn, but such as are Hepatical.

XIV.

Take heed in the use of cool things, that you extinguish not the faculty of concoction; or so cool the Diaphragma, which lies very near, that you hinder respiration.

C H A P. VI.

Of S P L E N I C A L S.

I.

THREE EXCREMENTS are especially beheld in the breeding of blood; a watry humour, choler, and melancholy.

II.

The proper seat of Choler is the Gall, the watry humour goes to the Reins, the thicker part of the blood the Spleen challengeth to its self.

III.

This is either adust by too violent heat, and then it is called *Atra Bilia*; or thick and teretic of it self, and that is properly called Melancholy.

IV.

From hence now is the force and nature of Spleenical Medicines found out.

V.

For *Atra Bilia* often produceth madness, and pure Melancholy Schirrhous, and vitiates the concoction of the blood, whence follows Droppings, and also breeds obstructions.

Hard-
ness.

VI.

Spleenicals therefore are of two sorts, some appropriated to *Atra Bilia*, some to melancholy; for of purging I shall write nothing here, but leave that to the last Chapter.

VII.

Atra Bilia is tempered by cooling and moistening, yet is it not so hot that it should need things extremely cold.

VII.

VIII.

Such are those, which we wrote of amongst the Cordials, that cause mirth by keeping melancholy vapours from the heart.

IX.

Melancholy humour is removed by cutting and opening Medicines, which differ from Hepaticks, because they want adstriction; for the Spleen, seeing it wants concoction, needs no adstriction.

X.

Moreover, the Spleen is not only obstructed by melancholy humours, but also made hard.

XI.

The cure of this is wrought by Emollients, which must not be given inwardly, lest they hinder the concoction of the Ventricle, but applyed outwardly.

CHAP. VII.

of RENALS, and VESICALS.

I.

That the watry humour may be separated from the blood, Nature hath added the Reins to the rest of the bowels.

II.

Because a man should do something else besides continually piss, the Bladder was added to contain the Urine.

III.

Both of these are easily corrupted by the vices of the Urine.

IV.

I V.

The Urine is stopped by Stones, or Inflammations, or gross humours; therefore Medicines appropriated to the Reins and Bladder, (which are called Nephritica and Cystica) are to be distinguished into three parts:

1. Some cool.
2. Some cut gross humours.
3. Others break the Stone.

V.

The constitution of the Reins and Bladder is such, that binding things are extrem dangerous to them, because they stop the Urine.

VI.

Those Medicines are then proper to the Reins and Bladder, which are lenitive, cut and extenuate without violent heat.

VII.

Only take this caution, That seeing the Bladder is farther from the centre of the Body than the Reins, it requires stronger Medicines, lest their strength be consumed before they come at the grieved place.

C H A P. VIII.

Of HYSTERICALS.

Touching provoking and stopping the term, shall be spoken hereafter in another Treatise.

The Womb thus resembles the Brain and Ventricle.

te, that it manifestly draws to Cephalicks and Aro-
nicks, and flies from their contraries.

III.

For this is confirmed by dayly experience, that
in the fits of the Mother, which is the Womb turn-
ed upwards, stinking things applyed to the Nose,
and sweet things to the Matrix, reduce it; but sweet
things applyed to the Nose, and stinking things to
the Matrix, producē it.

IV.

In fallings out of the Womb we use the contrary,

V

This made some Sots ascribe the sense of smelling
to the Womb; whereas indeed and in truth, that
such things please the Brain and nervous parts, is
not because of their smelling, but because they are
friendly to it by their own substance.

VI.

The Stomach is offended with stinking things;
and a man that hath no smell will vomit them up
again; why? because they are obnoxious to it.

VII.

So also the Womb is offended with stinking
things, not because it smells them, but because they
are adverse to its nature.

VIII.

For smells are the Judges of Medicines, by which
Nature teacheth what is fit and convenient for it
self.

IX.

So then those Medicines are hysterical, which by
binding stop the terms, or by inciding provoke
them, (of which more hereafter,) or such as are
grateful to the Womb, which are known by a sweet
aromatical favour.

C H A P. XI.

Of ARTHRITICALS.

I.

The Joynts are most infested with capital Diseases, and therefore cured with Cephalick Medicines.

II.

The reason is soon given, which is, because they are of a nervous quality.

III.

Those things are appropriated to the Joynts, which have a drying and a heating quality, with certain light adstriction.

IV.

Besides such things as are appropriated to the Joynts, by a peculiar appropriation, or astral influence, of which Knott-grass is one, and therefore by some called Joyntworth.

V.

Yet take notice of this, that because the Joynts are more remote from the Centre, they require stronger Medicines than the brain doth.

VI.

As to what belongeth to pains in the Joynts, this is the manner of proceeding.

VII.

Pain is either taken away, or asswaged; but its true cure is by taking away what causeth it.

VIII.

Yet sometimes so great is its fury, that we must

give Anodynes before we can meddle with the cause, and that especially when it causeth heat, influxion of blood, or inflammations.

I X.

Besides, the Medicines which take away the cause of pain are very hot, and therefore to be forborn in such cases.

X.

Also the manner of easing pains, is two-fold; for if you regard the pain it self, use Anodynes; if the heat, use Refrigeratives.

X I.

Also take notice of thus much, that Flegm compacted in the joyns, when it is teased a little, causeth pain and influxion.

X I I.

Such Medicines as take away the cause of such pain, are strong Cutters and Drawers, which neither agree with Choler nor Blood.

X I I I.

When you perceive that there is attraction and discussion enough made, so that the pain is ceased, and the cause of it taken away, use adstrictions to strengthen the joyns, that they may not easily excite more defluxions.

C H A P. X.

Of P U R G E S.

THIS last Chapter I shall divide into these parts.

Of Purging Medicines.	1
Of their Election.	2
Correction.	3
Of the Time	4
Manner	5

P A R T I.

Of Purging Medicines.

I.

PHYSITIANS (for want of other things to trouble their heads) make a great business whether Purges work by a hidden or manifest quality; where as the Heavens teach me a better Lesson.

II.

These two questions are to be answered :

1. What humour is to be evacuated ?
2. What Medicine to do it by ?

III.

III.

For as the same peccant humour is not in all, so neither doth the same Medicine agree with all.

IV.

Then you must consider by what way to bring it forth; for all humours are not brought forth by one and the same way; for some are brought out by lenitive, some by cleansing, some by sweating; of which more in another Treatise.

V.

Our scope is here to speak of such as draw and cast out humours from the remote parts of the body.

VI.

The Antients thought all Purges to be hot, but the Moderns have found out by experience that some are cold.

VII.

But this is certain, all Purges have a certain pravity in them, which is inimical to the Ventricle and Bowels; and this conduceth much to their purging property, for it makes Nature hasten expulsion.

VIII.

But what should be the reason of their attractive quality, Physicians know not; and then they run into the old Bush, *They do it by a hidden property.* The Sots being not able to see that every like draws its like.

IX.

The differences of Purges are various; for some are addicted to Flegm, some to Choler, others to Melancholy, and some to watry humours; and they are all of the same nature with those humours they purge.

X.

Some purge gently; some violently, because some are more inimical to Nature than others.

P A R T I I.

Of the choyce of Purges.

I.

THe skill of a Physitian is to appropriate the purging Medicine to the humor offending.

II.

Above all things in Purges, have a care of trying quaint experiences: it had once almost cost me my life in doing it upon mine own body.

III.

The Humours to be purged I told you were Flegm, Water, Choler, and Melancholy.

IV.

Such Medicines as are cutting, are convenient for thick and gross humours; as Flegm and Melancholy: but Lenitive will serve for Choler and Water, because they are fluent, and fit to be purged out.

V.

Therefore such things as purge Choler, add cutting things to them, and they purge Melancholy; such as purge Flegm, take away the cutting things, and they purge Water.

VI.

There are besides things which properly purge Water, called Hydragoga, which violently call Water from remote places, being of an exceeding hot penetrating quality, and dangerous, if hot regulated by an able brain.

VII.

VII.

Medicines of a binding quality are deadly enemies to Flegm and Melancholy, because they congeal the gross humours; but very apt for Choler and putrified Flegm, for they often cause Fluxes.

VIII.

Also the colour will in part shew the operation of the Medicine, as yellow purgeth Choler, black Melancholy, white Flegm: Whiteness Rhubarb, black Hellebore, and Agarick,

IX.

And whereas some Medicines work violently, others gently, if the humours be tough and remote, use such as are violent, else not.

X.

Yet such as work with too much speed, are fit neither for viscous or remote humours.

XI.

Lastly, some purges work by Stool, others by Vomit.

XII.

Vomits are appropriated to Crudities in the Stomach, yet they weaken the Stomach, Breast and Lungs, and spoyl the Eyes.

P A R T. III.

Of the Correction of Purges.

I.

Many things in Purges want correction; some of them are known before the Purges given, and some after.

O 3

II.

II.

All Purges almost are inimical to Nature, correct that with such things as strengthen the Stomach and Heart.

III.

Lenitive Purges breed wind, correct them with such things as expel wind.

IV.

Yea even Purges which are not windy of themselves, yet by their heat they stir up the wind that is in the body, (of which number Senna is one) therefore correct them.

V.

Such as by their sharpness corrode the Fowles, correct them, not with Astringents, but such things as lenifie and make thick, or with Gum-Tragacanth is notable.

VI.

For astringent things detain them long in the body, and do mischief that way.

VII.

The vices of Purges is known afterwards by their working too fast, or too slowly.

VIII.

If hot broaks will not perform the latter, a Clyster will.

IX.

The former is done by such things as bind and strengthen.

P A R T . I V .

Of the time of Purging.

I.

If the humour be tough and viscous, prepare them first by cutting Syrups.

II.

Yet do this with wisdome too, lest the peccant humour be thrust into the Veins, and procure a Feaver.

III.

If the Purge be strong, empty the Bowels first with a Clyster.

IV.

Let the Purge be given two or three hours before meat; neither let any sweet thing be given after it, lest it convert it into Aliment.

P A R T . V .

Of the manner of Purging.

Medicines made up in a dry form, are best to purge remote places of the body; and the reason is, because they stay longest in the body.

II.

For the contraries, give liquids; whether you boyle them or not, it matters not. That must be

drawn from the matter purging; for the infusion of some things is better than the decoction, as Rhubarb, and Polypodium is contrary.

III.

If the matter be tough and tenacious, you cannot purge it away at once, but must do it by degrees; judge the like if it lie in remote places: for if you go about to do it at once, you will sooner consume the natural strength, than the peccant humour.

IV.

And this is the reason melancholy diseases cannot speedily be removed.

V.

The dose of purging Medicines cannot be determined; for they are various both in respect of their own nature, the nature of the disease, the strength of the diseases, the part afflicted, the humour afflicting, the age, and strength, and sex of the Patient, the season of the year, &c.

VI.

Some things help Nature to evacuate by their sweetness or fair language; as Prunes, Sevesten, Tamarinds, Cassia, Manna.

Others carry away ill humours, by sympathy with them; as Agarick, Aloes, Myrobalans.

Others fiercely force them out by their Acrimony, Nature being willing to part with the worst first; as Scamony, Colocynthis, Elaterium, Euphorbium, &c.

V.
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SELECT MEDICINAL A PHORISMS AND RECEIPTS

For most Diseases our Frail Natures are in-
cident to whilst we are upon Earth.

DIGESTED.

In such a Method, that a Remedy is prefixed for any
Disease appertaining to Mans Body : Beginning at
the Head, and going through every of the Body to
the Feet.

PART. V.

COLLECTED BY
NICHOLAS CULPEPER, Gent.
Student in Astrology and Physick.

L O N D O N ,

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СИМФОНИЯ

STATEMENT

... *the last of the day* *the last of the day*
... *the last of the day* *the last of the day*
... *the last of the day* *the last of the day*



CHAP. I.

*Medicines for the Head, and its Diseases.*1. *A general Caution.*

Et such as love their Heads or Brains, either forbear such things as are obnoxious to the Brain, as Garlick, Leeks, Onions, beware of surfeiting and drunkennes.

2. *To purge the Head.*

The Head is purged by Gargarisms, of which Mustard in my opinion is excellent, and therefore a spoonful of Mustard put into the mouth, is excellent for one that is troubled with the Lethargie; also the Head is purged by sneezing; but be sure, if you would keep your Brain clear, keep your Stomach clean.

3. *Another.*

Take the juyce of Primrose-leaves, mix it with a little milk, and get one to blow it up thy Nostrils with a Quill, and it will most admirably purge the head.

4. *For a Rheum in the Head, and the Palsie.*

Take a red Onion, and bruise it well, and boyl it in a little Verjuyce, and put thereto a little clarified Honey, and a great spoonful of good Mustard; when it is well boyled, raise the sick upright, and let him receive the smell up his Nose twice a day, whilst it is very hot.

5. *For*

5. For a Rheum in the Head.

Boyl Pimpernel well in Wine, and drink a draught of the Wine in the evening hot, but in the morning cold.

6. Another.

Stew Onions in a close pot, and bath the Head and Mouth, and Nose therewith.

7. For the falling off of the Hair.

Beat Linseeds very well, and mix them with Sallet-Oyl; and when you have well mixed them, anoint the head therewith, and in three or four times using, it will help you.

8. To purge the Head.

Take some Pellitory of Spain, beat it into powder, and mix it with a little Stavesacre in powder, then drink a draught of Malmesey, or Muskadel, if you can get no Malmesey, and when you have so done, put a spoonful of this powder into the mouth, roiling it up and down (but swallow it not) till your mouth be hot and full of Flegm, then spit it all out, and kneeling down with your head inclined, gape as wide as you can, and the Flegm will avoyd from all the parts of the head.

9. For the falling off the Hair by reason of a scald Head.

Warm a little Oyl of Tartar, (that which is made by Deliquium) and rub your head with it, or that part of it which is scabby, and in eight or nine dayes the hair will come again.

10. For the Head-ach, especially that which comes by drunkenness.

Mix juyce of Ivy-leaves with Oyl and Vinegar, and often rub your Temples and Nostrils therewith.

11. For Vertigo or Dizziness.

Make Tents of Linnen Cloth, and dip them in

red Wine and Cina-

Cinnamon water, and put them up into thy Nose, and they will instantly give thee help to ad-
the duration.

12. To purge the Head.

Chew the Root of Pellitory of Spain, and chew
on both sides of thy mouth; and as the Rheum
fall down into thy mouth, spit it out, but retain the
Root there still, till you think the Head is purged
enough for that time.

CHAP. II.

For the Eyes, and their Impediments.

13. Praemium.

Such things as offend the Head usually offend
the Eyes; as Garlick, Onions, &c.

Such things as purge the Head, usually purge the
Eyes; as Gargarisms before mentioned, and Snee-
zings. Have a care of catching cold after sneezing.

14. For Eyes that are Blood shot.

Beat the whites of new-laid Eggs very well, and
moisten a little fine Flax with it, and apply it to the
eye being close shut, at night going to bed; in the
morning take it off, and wear a green cloth before
the eye all day; the next night renew it; and in
three nights it will cure.

15. For Eyes that are blasted.

Only wear a piece of black Sarcenet before thy
eye, and meddle with no Medicine, only forbear
wine and strong drink.

16. An excellent Water to clear the sight.

Take of Fennel, Eye-bright, Roses white, Che-
redine, Vervain and Rue, of each a handful, the
Liver

Liver of a He-goat chopt small, (I suppose the Liver of a She-goat were better for a woman) infuse them well in Eyebright-water, then distill them in an Alembick, and you shall have a water will clear the sight beyond comparison.

17. *Another.*

Take green Walnuts, Husk and all, before they have shels, as also a few Walnut-leaves; distill them cold, and drop the water into your eyes.

18. *For a hurt in the Eye with a stroak.*

Take Agrimony, and bruise it very well, and temper it with White-wine, and the white of an Egge: spread it pretty thick upon a cloth, like a Plaister, and apply it to the outside of the Eye-lid, and although it be almost out, it will cure it,

19. *To preserve a man's sight a long time.*

Eat one branch of Rue, and another of Eyebright every morning, with a Fig or two. This do three mornings every week.

20. *To draw Rheum back from the Eyes.*

Take an Egg and roast it hard, then pull off the shell, and slit it in two, and apply it hot to the nape of the neck, and thou shalt find ease presently.

21. *A Medicine not only for the Eyes, but also for the Megrism.*

Take the white of a new-laid Egge, a spoonful of the best Ginger in powder, a spoonful of strong White-wine-Vinegar, and a spoonful of white Rose-water, if for the Eyes; of red Rose-water, if for the Megrism: beat them all together, and having made two Plasters of Flax, for each Temple one, dip them in this Medicine, and bind them to the Temples with a cloth; this in three or four nights hath brought sight to such as have been blind eight weeks. If your Eyes be gumm'd up in the morning

morning, as it is like they will, wash them with a
little white Rose, or Eye-bright water.

22. *For such as have a skin growing before
their Eyes.*

Take a sawcer full of white Rose-water, and as
much Myrrhe as a Nur, beaten into fine powder,
bind up the Myrrhe in a fine linnen cloth, and let it
lie in the Rose-water twelve hours, by which time
your Rose-water will begin to look red; drop this
water into the Eye, and it will cure it to admira-
tion.

23. *For the Web in the Eye.*

Take the Gall of a Hare, and clarified Honey, of
such equal proportions: mix them together, and
lay it to the Web.

24. *For such as have lost their sight by reason of the
Small-Pox.*

Take Pimpernel, stamp it, and strain it, and put
the juyce of it into the eye with a feather morning
and evening.

The same is an excellent remedy for a Pin and
Web, and Pearl; and indeed the general Pimper-
nel is a gallant remedy for the eyes.

25. *For the Pin and Web.*

Take Ivy-leaves, that grow upon an Ash-tree,
wixe them clean, stamp them, and strain them,
having added a little womans milk to them; if it be
a man that hath the sore eye, (saith mine Author)
let it be the milk of a woman that bore a girl; if
a woman, the milk of a woman that bore a boy. I
can find no reason for this, but shall deliver my own
opinion, and my reason for it: If it be the left eye
of a man, or the right eye of a woman, let it be
the milk of a woman that bore a girl, because those
eyes are under the Moon; if it be the right eye of a
man,

man, or the leſt of a woman, let it be the milk of a woman that bore a boy, because thofe eyes are under the Sun: But to proceed: the ſorer the eye is, the more juyce you muſt take. Drop this into the diſeased eye with a feather four times a day.

26. *For ſore Eyes proceeding of heat.*

Take the juyce of Housleek, Womans milk, Rose-water, and the white of an Egge well beaten, mix all theſe together, and dip Flax in it, and lay it to your eyes when you go to bed; binding it on, it is a moſt excellent remedy.

27. *For Eyes that are ſwelled.*

Take two ſpoonfuls of Womans Milk, one ſpoonful of Rose-water, the pap of a roaſted Apple, and the yolk of a new-laid Egge; boyl all theſe in a Pewter Vefſel over a Chafing-diſh of Coals till it be thick; then ſpread it upon a cloath, and lay it to your eyes luke-warm when you go to bed; in the morning wash your eyes with Womans milk, and in twice or thrice it will cure you.

CHAP. III.

For the Ears, and their impediments.

28. *For deafneſs, with noyſe in the Ear.*

Take a little black Wool, and dip it in ſtrong Spirit of Wine, wring it pretty hard out, and ſtop your Ears with it; dip and wring it out again, once in a day.

29. *For pain in the Ears.*

Drop a little Oyl of ſweet Almonds into the Ear, and it ceaſeth the pain iſtantly: (and yet Oyl of Bitter Almonds is our Doctors common remedy.)

30. *For*

30. For an Imposthume in the Ear.

Boyl some milk, and put it into a stone-pot with a narrow mouth, and hold the sore ear over the pot whilst the milk is very hot, that the vapour of the milk may ascend into the Ear; this is an often approved remedy to take away the pain, and break the Imposthume.

31. To take an Earwig out of the Ear.

Take an old Apple, and cut it in two pieces, and lay one piece to the Ear, and lye down upon that side, and the Earwig will come out to the Apple; it seems they love Apples better than Ears: 'Tis a wonder they be not called Applewigs.

Another was cured by the first remedy mentioned in this Chapter.

CHAP. IV.

For the Nose, and its Infirmities.

32. For Polypus, or a fleshy substance growing in

the Nose.

Take the juyce of Ivy, and make a Tent with a little Cotton, the which dip in the juyce and put it up in the Nostril.

33. For bleeding at Nose.

Let them that bleed at Nose smell to a Hogs Turd.

34. Another for the same.

If it be a man that bleeds, wrap a cloth moistned in strong White-wine-Vinegar about their privities; if it be a woman, wrap it about her Breasts.

35. To cleanse the Nose.

Snuff up the juyce of red Beet-roots; it will cleanse not only the Nose, but also the Head: this is a singular remedy for such as are troubled with hard congealed stuff in their Nostrils.

36. *For bleeding at the Nose.*

Put a piece of hot Hogs Turd as it comes from the Hog, up the Nose.

37. *Another.*

Bind the Arms and Legs as hard as you can with a piece of Tape-tibboning; that perhaps may call back the blood.

38. *Another.*

Hold a living Toad near the Nose, it stops the blood instantly, because the blood flies from its enemy.

39. *Another.*

They say Smallage born about one, stops bleeding, both by the Nose, and by Wounds.

40. *For a Canker in the Nose.*

Boyl strong Ale till it be thick; if the Canker be in the outside of the Nose, spread it as a Plaister, and apply it; if in the inside, make a Tent of a linnen Rag, and put it up the Nôstril.

41. *Another for the Polypus.*

The water of Adders tongue snuffed up the Nof, is very good: but it were better in my opinion to keep a Rag continually moistned with it in the Nose.

42. *For an Imposthume in the Nose.*

Keep a Rag continually in your Nose moistned with the water of yellow Flower-de-luce, such as grow by Rivers sides: the juyce of Carduus Benedictus will do the like.

43. *For bleeding at the Nose.*

Take Amber and bruise into gross powder, put it upon a Chafing-dish of Coals, and receive the Smoke up into the Nose with a Funnel.

44. *Another.*

A certain man that had bled four and twenty hours

hours was thus cured, he took a scain of black thread, and put one end of it to his Nostril, and set fire to the other end; and so soon as the smoak came to his Nostril, the blood presently stopped.

45. *Another.*

When no other means will stop the bleeding at the Nose, it hath been known that it hath been stopped by opening a Vein in the Ear.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Mouth, and its Diseases.*46. *A Caution.*

W hosever would keep their Mouth, or Tongue, or Nose, or Eyes, or Ears, or Teeth, from pain or infirmities, let them often use sneezing, and such Gargarisms as they were instructed in, in the first Chapter; for indeed most of the infirmities, if not all, which infest those parts, proceed from Rheum.

47. *For sitting blood.*

Drink a spoonful of juyce of Bettony, mixed with milk, every morning. My Author says it must be Goats milk, but I know not his reason.

48. *For a stinking breath.*

Take the juyce of Rue, and black Mints, (I think he means Horse mints) and snuff it up the nostrils.

49. *To recover lost speech.*

Take the juyce of Sage and Primroses, and hold it in the mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

50. *For extream heat of the mouth.*

Take Rib-wort, and boyl it in red Wine, and hold the decoction as warm in your mouth as you can endure it.

51. *For a Canker in the mouth.*

Wash the mouth often with Verjuyce.

52. *Another.*

Wash the mouth with water of Perwinkle, or Lavender, or Humitory, or Burnet; but in my opinion the decoction of either is better.

53. *Another.*

If the Canker be very inveterate, and eating, take old rusty Bacon, and Vine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran an handfull, of Brine wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three pints: boyl them together; and when you take them off from the fire, receive the steam up into your mouth with the funnel; afterwards wash your mouth with any of the foregoing waters.

54. *Of the falling down of the Pallat.*

There is a mad fantastical opinion to this day in the brains of the vulgar, that there is such a thing in the mouth which they call the Pallat, which will fall down, and be put up again, especially by an old woman which hath no more teeth in her head than eyes, and all of them naught; whereas indeed the truth is, the Uvula is a spungie piece of flesh in the mouth, and therefore very subject to receive either inflammations or humours, which any bothe thing dissipates; from thence came the fashion of putting it up again with Pepper and Honey.

55. *Another.*

I add this only for the conceits sake, it may be true enough, though I can give no reason for it; this is this: Take a handful of Featherfew, rub it well

between your hands, and lay it to the top of your head, and it will draw the Uvula up.

CHAP. VI.

*Of the Teeth, and their Medicines.*56. *A Caution.*

If you will keep your Teeth from rotting, or aking, wash your mouth continually every morning with juyce of Lemmons, and afterwards rub your Teeth either with a Sage-Leaf, or else with a little Nutmeg in powder; also wash your mouth with a little fair water after meats; for the only way to keep teeth sound, and free from pain, is to keep them clear.

57. *To keep teeth white.*

Dip a little piec: of white cloth in Vinegar of Quinces, and rub your Gums with it, for it is of a gallant binding quality; and not only makes the teeth white, but also strengthens the Gums, fastens the Teeth, and also causeth a sweet breath.

58. *For the Tooth-ach.*

Boyl Wheat-bran, stale Ale together, till it be thick as Mustard: let it stand while it is cold, then strain what you can out of it, and add to what you have strained the like quantity of juyce of Rew; then make it into a paste, which paste tye up into a little bag of fine linen cloth; lay one of them between your Cheek and your aking tooth; lye down on that side, and let the water run out at your mouth: this using three or four times, will not only cure the Tooth-ach, but also cleanse the Brain.

59. *Another.*

Take Hounds tongue, and stamp it, and fry it with Butter, and make a Plaister of it, and bind it to the cheek on that side the pain is on.

60. *Another.*

Take a pint of the strongest White-wine-Vinegar you can get, a handful of Sage, a quarter of a handful of roots of red Nettles, and as much Oaken rind: boyl all these together, and wash your mouth with it.

61. *To make teeth fall out of themselves.*

Take the root of a Mulbery-tree, lay it in steep in stronger Vinegar; then take it out, and dry in the Sun; beat it into powder, do but touch tooth with that powder, and it wil drop out.

62. *For rotting of the teeth.*

Wash thy mouth often with the water of Mother wort; the water of Vervain will do the like.

63. *For the Tooth ach.*

Take Ivy berries, and bruise them; and when you have done so, boyl them in strong White-wine-Vinegar, wash your mouth with the decoction, and lay the Ivy-berries hot to your cheek.

64. *Another.*

Roast an Egge hard, and when you have done put to it a spoonful of Salt, and two spoonfuls of White-wine-Vinegar: beat them all together to a pap very well, and now and then put a little into your mouth.

65. *To make Childrens teeth cut.*

Take the brains of a Hare, or the brains of Hen, and rub the Child's Gums with them once or twice a day, and it will make the teeth cut without pain.

66. *Another.*

69. Another.

Take the tooth of a Colt of a year old, and hang it about the neck of the child, and this will do it, if *Mizaldus* say true. And now give me leave to quote an experiment of my own; One of my children breeding teeth extreath hardly, having read this in *Mizaldus*, it seemed to me impossible to get a Colts tooth, (of a year old;) wherefore I bought a Calveshead, and took one of its teeth, and hung about its neck, and the very first night three of its teeth cut; which because it is very unusual so many teeth should cut in one night, I cannot but ascribe some virtue to the Medicine. Besides all this, I am of opinion, That the tooth of a dead man hung about the neck of a child, will do it far better than either: I am not determined to give my reasons at this time, yet I will give you a verisimile for it; the tooth of a dead man born about a man, instantly suppresseth the pains of the teeth, as I have often found my self, when all other remedies have failed me; and if this be true, why not the other?

67. To fasten the teeth.

Seethe the roots of Vervain in old Wine, and wash your teeth often with them, and it will fasten them.

68. For the tooth ach.

Take the inner rind of an Elder-tree, and bruise it, and put thereto a little Pepper, and make it into balls, and hold them between the teeth that ake.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Gums, and their Infirmities.

69. For a Scurvy in the Gums.

Take Cloves, and boyl them in Rosewater, then dry them, and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning fasting anhour after it. Use red Rose-water, for that is the best.

70. For a Canker in the Gums.

Take half a pint of White-wine, a quarter of a pint of water, an ounce of burnt Allum, a handfull of Cinkfoyl-roots bruised; boyl all these in an Earthen-pot (for the sharpness of Alluia will make Vert-de-greece of a Brass Vessel) over a gentle fire till half be consumed; scum it well, strain it, and keep it in a Glass till you have occasion to use it; and when you have occasion, wash your Gums with it.

71. Another.

Take Herb of Grace or Rew, which you will stamp it, and press out the juyce, and mix it with as much strong Vinegar, (the best way is to put the Vinegar to it, after you have well beaten it,) and so strain them out hard both together: when you have occasion to use it, wet a Linnen Rag four or five times double in the aforesaid juyce, and apply it to the Gums: if the Canker be very great and eating, mix a little burnt Allum with it.

72. For rotting and consuming the Gums.

Take Sage-water, and wash your mouth with it every morning, and afterwards rub your mouth with a Sage-Leaf.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Face, and its Infirmities.

73. *The Cause.*

It is palpable, that the cause of redness and breaking out of the Face, is a venomous matter, or sticky vapour ascending from the Stomach towards the head; where meeting with a Rheum or Flegm thence descending, mixeth with it, and breaketh out in the Face. Therefore let the first intention of care be to cleanse the Stomach.

74. *Caution Negative.*

Let such as are troubled with red Faces, abstain from salt Meats, salt Fish and Herrings; drinking of strong Beer, strong Waters or Wine, Garlick, Onions, and Mustard; yea, if it be a Welch Man, or Woman, he must abstain from toasted Cheese, and Leeks; and that is a Hell upon Earth to them.

75. *Caution Affirmatively.*

Let them use in their broaths and stewed Meats, Purslane, Sorrel, Wood-sorrel, Lettice, Sparagus-tops and roots, the tender tops of Hops, Endive and Succory: let them alwayes keep their bodies laxative, and sleep with their heads high.

76. *For a red face.*

Take Sow-thistles, Borage, Sorrel, Purslane, French Barley, Parsly-roots, and Liquorish; boyl them together in running water, and drink a draught of the decoction first in the morning, and last at night.

77. *To*

77. To make the face fair.

Boyle Rosemary-flowers in White-wine, and drink a draught of the decoction every morning, and wash your face with another part of it: yet in my opinion it were a better way by far to take a pound of Rosemary-flowers, and put them into a Rundlet, to a gallon of White-wine; shake them together, and let them stand so a month; then strain it out, and keep the Wine for the aforesaid use.

78. Another.

Wash your face with Bean-flour-water; yet in my opinion Burnet-water is best, though my Author holds the contrary.

79. For a white Scurf in the face.

Take a pint of Vinegar, in which dissolve an ounce of Camphyre, let them stand together close stopped 14 days, (saith my Author,) but it is very probable half the time will serve the turn; then wash your face with it every morning: this hath holpen a Gentlewoman that had a Scurf in her face divers years, as though she had been a Leper.

80. For freckles in the face.

Anoint thy face at night going to bed, with the blood of a Hare, or of a Bull; the next morning wash it off again: and this, though it make one look more like a Fury than a Man, it will cure him.

81. Another.

Stamp Sallendine, press out the juyce, and mix it with the like quantity of White-wine, and anoint your face with it at night when you go to bed.

82. For a blasted face.

If it be a man, take red Honey-suckles; if a woman, white Honey-suckles; press out the juyce of them, and anoint your face with it at night going to bed: This receipt seemeth to me very rational.

and

and is therefore most pleasing. I shall explain what here is meant by Honey-suckles ; and herein I will imitate Aristotle so far, as to tell you,

First, What it is not.

Secondly, What it is.

First, it is not those Honey-suckles which climb up in Hedges, which the Latines call *Caprifolium*, and the English, Wood-bine, or Honey-suckles.

Secondly, it is that which is commonly called Meadow-trefoyle, by Physitians ; in *Sussex* it is commonly called Honey-suckles.

83. *For a face full of red pimples.*

Dissolve Camphyre in Vinegar, and mix it, and the Vinegar with Salendine-water, and wash the face with it : this cured a Maid in twenty days, that had been troubled with the infirmity half so many years.

84. *Another.*

Take Honey-suckle-leaves, and distil them, and wash your face with the water, (use the same Honey-suckles as I told you before :) this cured a woman that had her face full of white scales ; and it so perfectly cured her, that she was never troubled with them again.

85. *Another.*

Also another Woman was troubled with such an infirmity, that if she had been by the fire but a little, and afterwards gone into the Air, her face would have been as full of red spots as it could hold, just like a drunken womans, and she was helped by this following remedy : She took Frankincense, and beat it into powder with Saffron, and cast the powder upon a Chafing-dish of coals, and received the smoak of it with open mouth ; and using of it often, was helped.

86. *To take away the marks of the Small Pox.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, heat it luke-warm, and

and when the small Pox are well skabbed, anoint the face with it divers times in a day, three or four dayes together.

87. *Another.*

But I am confident the best remedy that is, not only to prevent the scars of the small Pox, but also to cure deep wounds or Ulcers without a scar, is to anoint the place with Oyl of Eggs.

88. *For a red face.*

Take a handful of Scurvy-grafs, and a handful of Tutsan-leaves; boyl them well in Ale, and strain it, and drink a draught of it every morning.

I desire you to be cautious in using this Medicine in giving of it to young people; for Tutsan-leaves consume the seed abundantly, and causeth barrenness.

CHAP. IX.

89. *Of the Throat, and its Infirmitieſ.*

The vulgar way in curing Diseases of the Throat, which is yet in use with our pittyful Phyſitians, is *Album-græcum*, anglicè a Dogs-turd, a very sweet Medicine, no leſs pleasing then profitable.

90. *A Caution.*

Diseases in the throat, most commonly proceed of Rheum descending from the head upon the *trachea arteria*, or wine-pipe; in such causes there is many times no other cure than first to purge the body of Flegm, and then the head of Rheum, as you were taught in the first Chapter.

91. *For*

91. *For Hoarsness.*

Take of Sugar so much as will fill a common Taster, then put so much rectified spirit of Wine to it as will just wet it: eat this up at night going to bed: use this three or four times together.

92. *Another.*

If the body be feverish, use the former Medicine as before, only use Oyl of sweet Almonds, or for want of it, the best Sallet-Oyl in stead of Spirit of Wine.

93. *Another.*

Take Penny-royal, and seethe it in running water, and drink a good draught of the decoction at night going to bed, with a little Sugar in it.

94. *For the Quinsie.*

Take notice that bleeding is good in all inflammations, therefore in this.

It were very convenient that a Syrup, and an Oyntment of Orpine were alwayes ready in the house for such occasions; for I know no better remedy for the Quinsie, than to drink the one, and anoint the throat with the other; but be sure you do not drink the Oyntment, and anoint your throat with the Syrup.

CHAP. X.

*Of the Breast and Lungs, and their Infirmitiess.*95. *For a Cough in a young Child.*

Rub his Stomach well when he goes to bed with Oyl of Roses, and then lay a warm cloth to it; and in three or four nights so using, he will be cured.

96. *For*

96. *For weakness of the Lungs.*

Beat the Lungs of a Fox into a powder, and take a drachm of the powder every night in Rose-water; or if you will, you may take it in the morning.

If any ask the reason why Electuary of Fox-Lungs is not better; tell them, that many Compositions consist of so great variety of Simples, that the one of them spoyls the operation of the other.

97. *For inflammation of the Lungs.*

Dissolve Sugar-candy in Rose-water, and drink no other drink.

98. *Another.*

Also it is very good to anoint the Breast often with Oyl of Violets, or Oyl of Water Lilies.

99. *For stoppings of the Breast.*

Take the Gum of Cherry-tree, and dissolve it in old Wine, and let the sick drink thereof, and it will open his pipes gallantly, better than a sledge and wedges.

100. *Another.*

Take Figs, and slit them, and fill them full of Mustard; then boyl them in White wine: eat the Figs, and drink the wine.

C H A P. X I.

*Of Womens Breasts, their infirmities and cures.*101. *For sore Breasts that are broken.*

Take Wheat-flour, Yolks of Eggs, and the juyce of Plantane; mix it well together, till it be thick like an Oyntment; spread it upon a cloth, and apply it to the sore Breast: if there be any holes in the Breast, dip a Tent in this Oyntment,

ment, and tent them with it, and lay a Plaster of the same over it.

102. *For sore Breasts.*

Take a handful of Figs, and stamp them well till the Kernels are broken; then temper them with a little fresh grease, and apply them to the Breast as hot as the Patient can endure; it will presently take away the anguish, and if the Breast will break, it will break it, else it will cure it without breaking.

103. *An inward Medicine for a sore Breast.*

Let her drink either the juyce or decoction of Vervain: it were fit that syrup were made of it to keep all the year.

104. *For want of milk.*

Use the former Medicine, it will help that

105. *For hardness of the Breasts.*

It is usual to Nurses, when they have newly weaned their children, to have their Breasts grow hard, and the milk to curdle in them, which might easily be prevented by wearing a Dyachilon plaster to them: but suppose it be come already, and cannot be prevented, in such a case take Chickweed, and chop it small, and boyl it in Plantane water, put a little Sheeps suet to it, to make it moist, and apply it for a Poltise to the Breast.

106. *Another.*

Take Populeon, and Linseed Oyl, of each a like quantity, mix them together, and warm them well, then dip a cloth in it, and lay it to the Breast; it will not only take away the hardness of the Breast, but also dry away the milk.

107. *For want of milk.*

Take green Wheat so soon as it begins to change colour, bruise it well, and boyl it in Sallet Oyl;

Oyl; then strain it, and keep the Oyl till you have need of it to anoint the Breast.

108. *For sore breasts.*

Take Claret-wine, and boyl it with Barley-flour till it be thick like a Poltise; put a little Oyl to it, or Sheeps suet to keep it moist, and apply it to the Breast.

109. *For want of milk.*

Take Chrystal, and beat it into very fine powder; take a drachm of it in the morning in a draught of Muskadel.

110. *For inflammation in the breast.*

This is that infirmity women usually call the Ague in the breast: take the whites of two Eggs, two handfuls of Housleek or Sengreen, which you will beat them well together, and lay them Plaister-wise to the breast.

111. *To cure sore breasts without a scar.*
Take the yolks of an Egge, and beat it with fresh grease; and when your breasts are almost well, apply that Plaister-wise to them: this will cure not only the breasts, but also any other wounds without a scar: Oyl of Eggs will do the like.

CHAR. XI.

Of the Spleen, and its Infirmitie.

THe Spleen is a spungy piece of flesh in the body of man, lying under the Bastard-ribs on the left side; it is the seat of melancholy, and of the retentive faculty throughout the body of man.

man; it causeth mirth and laughing, sadness and sighing, according as it is well or ill affected.

113. *Another.*

The Spleen is seldom afflicted, but it stirrup wind in the body extreamly, because it lies in so great a cavity.

114. *Another.*

There is a great harmony between the Liver and the Spleen, insomuch that the one is never afflicted, but it afflicts the other in one measure or another; neither is any thing medicinal for the one, but in one measure or another it helps the other.

115. *For hardness of the Spleen.*

Take the Marrow of Beef, and mix it well with the like quantity of Oyl of bitter Almonds; warm it well, and anoint your left side with it.

116. *For the Spleen.*

Take the inner rind of an Ash-tree, bruise it, and boyl it well in White-wine, and drink a draught of it every morning: Tamaris-bark, and Caper-roots, work the same effect, used in the same manner.

117. *Another.*

In the morning wash your left side with your own water.

118. *Another.*

Take the roots of Nettles, stamp them well, and boyl them well in Vinegar to a Pottise, and apply it warm to the left side.

119. *For the Spleen over-burthened.*

In this case many times you have no other remedy than to let blood in the Fundament with Horse-leeches.

120. *For the Spleen.*

My own most approved remedies for the Spleen, are these: if the Spleen be afflicted with cold, rub your

by your left side every morning when you rise with your hand, then anoint it with Oyntment of Tobacco, and lay a Tobacco-leaf moistned with the same oyntment by the region of the Spleen.

121. *Another.*

Apply a Plaister of Ammoniacum to the region of the Spleen: if you can, get that Plaister which is called *Emplastrum Ammoniacum cum scincula*; it is one of the best remedies in the world, being applied to the region of the Spleen.

122. *Another.*

If a man liye in the Country where these cannot be gotten, let him get a handful of Hemlock, and warm it very hot, and apply it to his side: it were fitting an oyntment of it were made, and kept in the house for such occasions: for Hemlock being an herb of *Saturn*, is an excellent sympathetical remedy for the Spleen.

123. *Caution.*

When you apply any Plasters to the region of the Spleen, cut them as near as you can to the same form the Spleen is of, so will they work their effects more effectually and speedily.

124. *Another.*

Let such as are troubled with the Spleen, forbear much drinking Wine, for that makes the vapours of the Spleen thin, and sends them up to the Brain pell mell, whereby corrupting the senses, they make many men think they see the things they see not, and hear the things they hear not. These vapours of the Spleen I am perswaded is the reason why mad and fantastical people think they see *Visions* many thinking they are inspired with the Spirit of God, when it is nothing else but a few, poysnous vapours of the Spleen.

CHAP

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Stomach, and its Infirmitieſ.

125. *A Caution.*

Infirmitieſ of the Stomach usually proceed from ſurfeiting.

126. *Another.*

Let ſuch as haue weak Stomachis, avoyd all ſweet things; as Honey, ſugar, and the like; Milk, Cheeſe, and all fat Meats: let him not eat till he is hungry, nor drink before he is a dry: let him avoyd anger, ſadneſs, much travel, and all fryed meats: let him not vomit by any means, nor eat when he is hot.

127. *For pain in the Stomach.*

Take a ſlice of bread of pretty thickness, and toast it very hot; then dip it in Oyl of Camomel, or Oyl of Spike, which is next hand; then wrap it in a linnen cloth, and apply it to the part pained.

128. *For moſture of the Stomach.*

Take a drachm of Galanga in powder every morning in a draught of what Wine you love best.

129. *For heat of the Stomach.*

Swallow four or five grains of Mastick every night going to bed.

130. *For windineſſ in the Stomach.*

Take a ſcruple of Castoreum every morning in good Wine; 'tis an excellent remedy for windineſſ in the Stomach; better indeed for women than for men, to put half a dozen, or ten drops in a draught of Beer after their meat.

131. *For a stinking breath caused by the Stomach.*

Take three ounces of Cummin-seeds, bruise them well, and boyl them in a gallon of Sack till half be consumed; Drink a draught of it (being strained,) first at morning, and last at night.

132. *For one that vomits up his Vittuals.*

Take Quinces, the cores and rinds being taken away, boyl them in strong Vinegar till they be soft; then beat them in a Morter, and make them into a Poltise, with a little Mustard-seed, and Cloves beaten into powder, spread this upon a cloth, and apply it warm to the Region of the Stomach. This in three or four times doing, will cure.

133. *To stay Vomiting.*

Take a toast, and bake it very well, then dip it in Vinegar; chew a little of it in your mouth whilst it is hot, and hold the rest to your Nose, and it will close the mouth of your stomach.

134. *For a weak Stomach.*

Take an ounce of Cinammon, half an ounce of Galanga, and as much Ginger; beat them into powder; and with syrup of Hyssop make them up into an Electuary; of which take the quantity of a Nutmeg every morning, fasting an hour or two after it: if you cannot get syrup of Hyssop, put half an ounce of Hyssop in powder in it, and make it up with clarified honey.

135. *For a stinking breath caused by the Stomach.*

Take the tops of Rosemary, boyl them in wine, and drink a draught of the decoction, first at morning, and last at night.

136. *For a watry Stomach.*

Take an Oaken-leaf, and lay it upon your Tongue, with the rough side downward; shut your mouth close, and it will draw the water from your Stomach.

CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Liver, and its Infirmitieſ.*137. *A Caution.*

If the Liver be too hot, it usually proceedeth from too much blood, and is known by redness of Urine, the Pulse is swift, the Veins great and full, his spittle, mouth, and tongtie, seem sweeter than they use to be: the cure is letting blood in the right Arm.

138. *To cause the Liver well to digest.*

Take Oyl of Wormwood, and so much Mastick in powder as will make it into a Poltice, lay it warm to your right side.

139. *For heat of the Liver.*

Take Liver-wort, Cinkfoyle, Endive, Succory, Borage, and Bugloss, of each equal quantities; boyl them in clarified Whey, and drink no other drink.

140. *Another.*

Take of Sow-thistles, Dandelion, and Ribwort, of equal quantities; either boyl them in clarified Whey, or else in fair Water; or if you will, you may run them up in small Beer, and drink no other drink.

141. *Stoppages for the Liver.*

Take Ivy-berries, Agrimony, Harts tongue, Liver-wort, and the bark of Ash-tree, of all these like quantity, Polypodium the double quantity of any one of them; bruise them well, and either run them up in small Beer, or else make a decoction of them in Water: then make the decoction

cocction into a syrup with Sugar, to keep for your use.

142. *A Caution.*

If the Liver be stopped, the Face will swell, and you shall be as sure to have a pain in your right side, as though you had it there already.

143. *For stoppage of the Liver.*

Use Garden-thyme in all your drinks and broaths; it will preyent stoppages before they come, and cure them after they are come.

144. *For the Liver.*

The Liver of a Hare dried, and beaten into powder, cures all the diseases of the Liver of Man.

145. *Gently to cleanse and cool the Liver.*

Take of Liver-wort, Fumitory and Harts-tongue, of each equal quantities; clarifie them in Whey, and drink a pint of it every morning, fasting two or three hours after.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sides, and their Infirmitieſ.

146. *A Caution.*

IF you have a pain in your side, and question whether it be a Plurisie or not, take Wormwood, and heat it hot against the fire, between two Tile-stones; and when it is very hot, sprinkle it with a little Muskadel; then put it in a linnen cloth, and lay it hot to your side: if it be only wind, it will take it away in two hours; but if it be the Plurisie, it will increase the pain; and then you must seek other remedies.

147. *For wind in the Side.*

Take the leaves of Holly, and dry them well, and beat them to powder : take two drachms of it in wine, and it will give thee ease immediately.

148. *For a Stitch in the Side.*

Take the Urine of him that is ill, and boyl Wormwood and Cummin-seeds, bruised very well in it, and anoint the sides going to bed with the Liquor.

149. *Another.*

Anoint thy self going to bed, with Oyl of Bays.

150. *For a Stitch in the left Side.*

Take a quantity of Cummin-seeds, and bruise them very well, and infuse them in Malmsey or Muskadel three or four hours ; then fry them in a pan till they be pretty thick : put it in a linnen bag, and lay it to your side.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Heart, and its Infirmitieſ.

151. *For a trembling of the Heart without a Fever.*

Take the Maw of an old Cock, dry it, and beat it into powder, and take a drachm of the powder of it in the morning in Wine.

152. *Another.*

Take red Corral, and beat it into very fine powder, and take a scruple of it first in the morning, and last at night, in Borage-water.

153. *For faintnes about the Heart.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, and clarifie it, and make

make a syrup of it with Honey, and take an ounce of it morning and evening.

154. *For gnawing about the Heart.*

Take Sage leaves, and Yarrow; beat them, and press out the juyce; clarifie it, and drink a spoonful of it in every draught of Beer you drink.

155. *A Caution.*

Things which strengthen the heart, are Saffron, Rue, Borage, Bugloss, Harts-horn, Mustard, red Roses, Violets, Mace, good Wine, and Spirits of Wine moderately taken.

156. *For Heart-qualmes.*

Take half a drachm of Pyony-roots in powder every morning, or a spoonful of syrup of Pyonyes; and to be sure you shall be free from it all that day.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Belly, and its Infirmitiess.

157. *For a hard Belly without pain.*

TAKE MALLows and Mercury, and stamp them together, (the herb Mercury I mean, not Quicksilver) and make a plaister thereof, and lay it to the Navil.

158. *Another.*

Take Rew, and press the juyce out; clarifie it: drink a spoonful of it in all the drink you drink.

159. *For a hard Belly that is sore.*

Beat Peny-royal, and mix a little Ginger with it in powder, and apply it Plaister-wise to the Belly.

160. *For*

160. For a Bastard Cholick.

Take Wormwood, Rew, Mother-wort, Lavender-Cotton; stamp them, then mix the Gall of an Ox with it warmed, and apply it Plaster-wise to the Belly.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Navil, and its Infirmities.

161. For the swelling of the Navil.

Take Cows-dung, and dry it to powder; Barley-flour, and Bean-flour, of each a like quantity; a little Cummin-seeds, beaten into powder, make it up into a plaster with juyce of Knot-grass, and apply it to the Navil: if it happen at such a time of the year when juyce of Knot-grass cannot be gotten, add the leaves of Knot-grass in powder, in equal proportion to the rest, and make it up into a plaster, with Ale boyled to the height.

162. Another.

Take Cows-dung, and boyl it in the milk of the same Cow into a plaster, and apply it to the Navil.

163. For a Childs Navil that is sore with crying.

Take a little Bean-flour, and the Ashes of fine Clouts burnt; temper them with red Wine and Honey, and lay it to the sore.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

*Of the Back, and its Infirmitieſ.*164. *For weakness of the Back.*

Take Barley-flour, and Bean-flour, of each equal quantities; make it up into a Plaister with the Oyl of Roses, and the yolk of an Egge, and apply it to your back.

165. *Another.*

Take Rice in fine powder, and Wheat-flour, of each equal quantities; temper it with Claret-Wine and Sugar, the powder of Clary and Nutmeg, make it into a Cake with fresh Butter and bake it, and eat no other Breakfast but it; being baked for ſome dayes.

166. *For a pain in the Back.*

b Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Vinegar, and apply it plaister-wise to the back: you little think how ſoon it will give you ease.

167. *For heat in the Back.*

b Boyl the leaves of Willow-trees in water till they be as thick as a Polleſe; apply them to the Reins of the back as hot as you can endure it: if it be at ſuch a time of the year when Willows have no leaves, uſe the inner rind of the Tree in like manner: and in four or five times dressing, it will heal you.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Fundament, and its Infirmities.

168. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

Beware of taking cold in that place: be sure to keep your Buttocks warm: beware of costiveness: sit not upon cold earth nor stones.

169. *For the Fig in the Fundament.*

This impediment is an Imposthumation, or lump of flesh growing in the right Gut, proceeding of melancholy humors descending thither, and therefore first of all purge melancholy, either with confection of Hamech, or Pills of Lapis-Lazuli.

170. *Another.*

Take the powder of a Dogs head burnt, mix it with juyce of Pimpernel, and make long Tents of it, and put it up the Fundament.

171. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

Take Bay-leaves, and boyl them well in water; put the water in an Earthen Pot, and sit over it as hot as you can endure, that the fume of the water may go up into your Fundament; so may you put it up with your Fingers by little and little: and when you have gotten it up, sit down with your bare breech upon an Oaken board, made as hot with the fire as you can suffer it: this will heal you.

172. *Another.*

Take red Nettles, and bruise them very well; boyl

boyl them well in White-wine, in an Earthen pot, till half the Wine be consumed ; let him drink this liquor first at morning, and last at night, and lay Herbs to his Fundament as hot as you can suffer it.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Thighs, and their Infirmities.

173. For stiffness of the Thighs.

Take Brook lime, Hoarhound, and St. Johns wort ; Tallow, Hogs grease, and Horse-turd, boyl them all well together ; then strain them out, and keep the Oyntment for your use.

174. For aching of the Bones of the Thighs.

Take a pint of White-wine, and the Gall of an Ox ; boyl them to a Plaster with a few crumbs of bread ; spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place.

175. To knit the Sinews and Veins of the Thighs.

Take great Earth-worms, and beat them all to Mash, and add unto them a little Mastick in powder ; then boyl them in Oyl till it be thick like a Salve ; then spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place : let it lie on nine dayes, and by that time all will be well.

176. For Swelling of the Thighs.

Take Hens dung, or Pigeons dung, (Pigeons dung is the best by far, without any dispute of the

the story) Sheeps tallow, Smallage and Chick-
weed; beat them all together; then fry them
well in Lees of Muskadel: if you cannot get
the Lees, use Muskadel it self, and apply it be-
ing fryed as hot as you can endyre it to the
place.

177. For Sinews that are shrunk in the
Thighs, or elsewhere.

Anoint the place with Oyntment of Swallows;
it is thus made: Take young Swallows out of
their nests, by number twelve; Rosemary-tops,
Bay-leaves, Lavender-tops, Strawberry-leaves, of
each a handful: cut off the long feathers of the
Swallows wings and tails, and put them in a stone-
Mortar, and lay the Herbs upon them, and beat
them all to pieces, Guts, Feathers, Bones and all;
then mix them with three pound of Hogs-grease;
set it in the Sun a Month together; then boyl
it up, strain it, and keep the Oyntment for your
use.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Knees, and their Infirmities.

178. For Ach, or Swelling in the Knees.

Take Rew and Lovage, and stamp them, and
mix a little Honey with them, and apply it to
the Knees.

179. For an Ach coming of an old Bruise,
Take a Pottle of running water, and a pint of
Bay-

Bay-salt; boy them together till half be consumed; then make it thick with Bran, and lay it to the Knee.

180. *Another.*

Make an Oyntment with juice of Night-shade, and May-Butter, to anoint your Knee with.

181. *For the Knees.*

The best remedy (in my opinion) is this: Take the bones of Goats Knees, and beat them to powder, and take a drachm of the powder every morning in Goats Milk, if you can get it, if not, in what liquor you will, and wrap a part of the skin of a Goat about your Knees.

CHAP. XXXIII.

*Of the Legs and Feet, and their InfirmitieS.*182. *For Swelling in the Legs.*

Take Worm-wood, Southern wood, and Rew, of each equal quantities; stamp them together, and fry them with Honey till they begin to wax dry; then apply it as hot as you can endure it, either to your swelled Legs or Hands.

183. *For a Leg that is swelled, and will not go off after touching.*

Take Chick-weed and Pellitory of the Wall, of each a handful; Sheeps Tallow one pound; Tatar beaten, two ounces; boyl these in Milk,

till

184. *Another.* 241

And this pleaseth me much better: Take a Quart of red Wine, and boyl it to a Poltise with crusts of Rye-bread, and apply it to your Leg as hot as you can endure it: in four times dressing this will help you.

185. *For Ach in the Bones, in the Legs
or Arms.*

Take a quarter of a pound of Dill-seed, beat it into powder, and boyl it in a quart of good White-wine; boyl it till half be wasted away; then put it to a pint of good Sallet-Oyl; boyl it again till all the Wine be consumed; then strain out the Oyl, and keep it as a Sovereign remedy for the premises.

186. *For a red Swelling in the Leg or
Arm.*

Take Oatmeal, and boyl it in Milk; and when it hath boyled a good while, add to it a handful of Mallows, and a handful of Housleek, or Sen-green chopped small together, with some Sheeps Suet chopped small; boyl it to a Poltise, and apply it to the sore place: if it be ready to break, it will break it; if not, it will cure it without breaking.

187. *For a Corn on the Toe.*

Take a black Snail, and roast him well in a white wet cloth; bruise him, and lay him hot to the

the Corn, and it will take it away in a very short time.

188. *To make a Nail grow where it is wanting.*

Take Cinkfoyle, and bruise it with any fresh grease, and apply it to the place where the Nail is wanting, and it will make another grow.

R A R E S E C R E T S

I N

P H Y S I C K
A N D
C H I R U R G E R Y,

N E V E R

Before Exposed to Publick View, and now added
to this Fourth Edition of this his *Last Legacy*,
Left and Bequeathed to his WIFE.

P A R T . V I .

COLLECTED BY

N I C H O L A S C U L P E P E R , *Gent.*
Student in Astrology and Physick.

L O N D O N ,

Printed for N. Brook ; and are to be sold by Obadiah Bla-
grave and Ben. Billingley , at the sign of the
Printing-Press in Broad-street, over-
against the Church. 1667.

and did not go to the market, so we had to go to the
city to buy some. We will go to the market
tomorrow and buy some more things.



APHORISMS and RECEIPTS.

1. *To increase Milk in Nurses, and drive away Mice.*

THE Hoofs of the fore-feet of a Cow dried, and taken any way, encrease Milk in Nurses: the smoak of them burnt, drives away Mice.

2. *Against pain of the Ears.*

If you fry Earth-worms in Goose-grease, and *Miceldus*. drop a drop or two of the grease warm (being strained) in your Ear, helps the pains thereof. I suppose you were best slit them, and wash them in White-wine first.

3. *Against the Spleen.*

The water wherein Smiths quench their Iron, *Bentzinius* being drank, helps the Spleen; so doth eating Capers.

4. *To take off a Wen.*

Unslaked Lime beaten into powder, and mixed with black Sope, takes away a Wen being anointed with it.

5. *To draw forth a Thorn or Splinter.*

If any Wood or Iron be gotten into the flesh, and you cannot get it out, dip a Tent in the juyce of Valerian, and put it into the wound, if the wound be big enough; also stamp some of the herb, and bind it to the wound with a cloth; it will not only draw out the Thorn or Iron, but also speedily help the wound. *Mir alienus.*

6. *To preserve Teeth.*

To rub your Teeth and Gums every morning, and after meat too, if you please, with Salt, is the best way under the Sun to preserve the Teeth sound and clean, from rotting and aching.

7. *To Cure the Gout.*

An excellent cure for the Gout, is to take a young Puppy, all of one colour, if you can get such a one, and cut him in two pieces through the back alive, and lay one side hot to the grieved place, the inner side I mean.

8. *An excellent Balsome.*

Strong Ale, sod till it be thick, is an excellent Salve for old Aches, and also for Sores.

9. *To try a Plurisie if it be fixed or not.*

If any suspect he hath gotten the Plurisie, let him hold his breath as long as he can; and if he can let false, that it go without Coughing, he hath not the Plurisie, otherwise he hath.

10. *To cure a Wound well, and quickly.*

The coles of a Birch-tree beaten into powder, and put into any Wound or Sore, heals it not only perfectly, but also speedily.

11. *To cure those that cannot hold their Water.*

A flead Mouse dried, and beaten into powder, and given at a time, helps such as cannot hold their Water, or have a Diabetes, if you do the like three dayes together.

12. *To hasten Delivery in Women.*

Miraldus. Bettony, Penny-royal, or sweet Bazil, in powder, given to a Woman in Travel, hastneth her Deliverie. I suppose it were very requisite to obserue a time for gathering them.

13. *Against the Plague.*

If a piece of fine Gold, viz. Angel Gold, (or

for want of it, Leaf Gold, but then you need not take it out again) be put into juyce of Lemmons, and after 24 hours taken out again, and a little Angelica-root in powder, put into the juyce, and drunk by such as have the Plague, cures to admiration,

I suppose if the time of gathering the Angelica were observed (for it is an herb of the ☽, it would be farr more effectual, as also of the time of putting in the Gold,

14. *To cure a Fellon.*

A little Bay-salt dried and beaten into powder, and mixed with the yolk of an Egge, and applyed to a Fellon, (called in *Sussex* an Andicon) doth not only speedily cure it, but also draws away the pain and swelling from the parts adjacent, which is usual to such infirmities.

15. *To take away, and prevent superfluous hairs.*

Bay-salt finely powdered, and mixed with salting Spittle, and applyed Plaister-wise to any place where superfluous hair grows, doth take it away; the like effect hath Pidgeons dung, applyed in like manner.

16. *To staunch blood at the Nose.*

Bleeding at the Nose will be speedily stopped if you write on the Patients Forehead with his own blood, these words, *Consumatum est.* *Mizaldus.*

17. *To cure the Squinzy.*

The powder of the Tooth of a Bore, mixed with new Oyl of Linseed (for that which is stale stinketh) doth presently cure the Squinancy, if the grieved place be but touched with it with a Feather.

18. *To whiten Teeth.*

The coles of a burnt Vine in powder, mixed

with Honey, doth make the Teeth which are rubb'd with it, as white as Ivory.

19. *To cure Hoarsness.*

Strong Aqua-vitæ, mixed so full with Sugar, as that you may eat it upon a Knifes point, taken last at night, cures Hoarsness in a short time.

20. *To beautifie the Skin.*

Mizaldus.

The dross which is left in pressing out Linseed Cyl, being laid to sleep in running Water, and the hands washed with it, makes them of a delicate colour; and if you will take the pains to bath your body now and then with it, it will beautifie the Skin.

21. *To take off Freckles and Aorphem.*

Mizaldus.

The blood of a white Hen, smeared all over a face that is full of Freckles, and let alone till it be dry, and then wipe it off clean, taketh away the Freckles and Spots.

22. *To cure a Quartane Ague.*

Mizaldus.

Cantharides wrapped in a Spiders Web, and hanged over one that hath a Quartane Ague, perfectly cures them.

23. *A wonderful cure for all Agues.*

Also for any Ague, just when the fit comes upon you, take half a pint of Sack, and boyl it to a quarter of a pint, with a little Garlick sliced thin in it, and drink it as warm as you can, it will suddenly cure you to admiration.

24. *To cure the Chollick. Probatum est.*

The decoction of Hollyock, mixed with a little Honey and Butter, doth (being drunk warm) wonderfully ease the Chollick.

25. *To cure the Squinancy infallibly.*

A Flaister made of young Swallows being burnt Nest and all, doth (being applyed to the Throat,) ease

ease the Squinancy, and swelling of the Throat: you may make it into a Plaister with Oyl and Wax.

26. *To prevent Cramps and Palseys.*

If you use (when you go to bed) to rub your fingers between your Toes, and then smell to them; you shall find it an excellent prevention both of Cramps and Palseys.

27. *To cure the Cramp.*

The little bone of the Knee joynt of a Hares hinder Leg, doth presently help the Cramp, if you do but touch the grieved place with it.

28. *To draw out a Thorn, or the like.*

A little piece of the Tongue of a Fox (moistn'd, and made soft in Vinegar, if it be too dry) applyed to the place, draws out a Thorn, or any thing else that is gotten deep into the flesh.

29. *To stanch bleeding at the Nose.*

The three cornered Stone which is to be found Mizaldus. in the hinder part of the head of a Carp, near the neck, being beaten into powder, and a little of it snuffed up into the Nose, doth instantly stay the bleeding of it.

30. *To Cure a Pin and Web in the Eye.*

The head of a Cat that is black, burned in a new Mizaldus. Pot or Crucible, and made into fine ashes, and a little of it blown with a quill into an Eye that hath a Web or Pearl growing before it, three times a day, is a most sovereign remedy.

If in th: cure the Patient feel any burning in his Eye, then take three or four Oaken leaves and moisten them in water, and lay them to the Eye, and when they have lain a while, turn them.

Mizaldus affirms that this hath cured such as have been blind a whole year.

31. *To draw forth a Thorn, or the like, or to cure the Dropfy.*

Snails, either with shells or without, being beat with Rennet, and applyed Plaister wise, will draw out any Thorn, or any thing else that is gotten never so deep into the flesh.

Also applyed to the Navil of one that hath the Dropfy, it draweth out all the water; but it must not be removed, till it either drop off of it self, or have drawn out all the water.

32. *To cure the Gout.*

Mizaldus.
Albertus
magnus.
It is an
herb of \textcircled{H} ,
and doth it
by Sym-
pathy.

The roots of Henbane being stamped, warmed, and applyed to the place, cures the Gout both in the Feet and Knees; the reason is, because it is an herb of *Jupiter*, whose signs \textcircled{I} and \textcircled{X} rules the Knees and Feet.

33. *To cure a Rupture.*

Take 9 red Snails, and put them between two Tile-stones, so as they slide not away; then dry them in an Oven, and give one (beaten into powder) of them every morning fasting in White-wine, to one that is bursten, and let him fast an hour after; and if that cure him not, give him one more.

34. *The virtues of Knotgrass.*

Mizaldus.
It is an
herb of \textcircled{O} .

Knotgrass is an herb of the Sun, and cures diseases of the Heart and Back, Stones, Cholick, Burstness, and resisteth the Pestilence.

35. *Against hot Rheum in the Eyes.*

The paring of an Apple cut somewhat thick, and the inside laid to Eyes troubled with a hot Rheum, and bound on at night when they go to bed, gives speedy help contrary to expectation.

36. *For*

36. For the Gout.

They say Peece-grease, (such as is fryed out of
shooe-makers leather) is an excellent remedy for
the Gout.

37. A cure for the black Jaundies.

Shell-snailes dryed in an oven, and a drachm
of the powder of it taken at a time, doth in nine
or ten dayes cure the black Jaundies. It must be
taken in Ale in the morning fasting.

38. To cure an ach or stitch.

Butter Aqua-vitæ and Beasts gall, of each a like
quantity mixed together, cures any ach or stitch,
being anointed with it every morning and even-
ing.

39. To cure the Falling-sickness.

The powder of man's bones cure the Falling-
sickness, according to Galen; but Gesner avouch-
eth he hath done it often with the * skull of a man
not buried; which is the most probable, although
the other may be true.

Galen.

Gesner.

* *Cranium
humanum.*

40. Against Bruises.

The powder of Stone-pitch given in small bear
two or three mornings together, is a notable reme-
dy for such as are bruised, and cheap enough too.

41. A receipt for the Kings-evil.

The root of Vervain hanged about the neck of
one that hath the Kings-evil, gives a strange and
unheard of cure.

The reason is, because it is an hearb of *Venus*,
and σ is her house for the time of gathering this,
and other hearbs, I refer you to other Treatises
when the matter is particularly handled.

*Scribonius
Largus.*

42. For the Collick.

Tender horns of Bucks, whilst they be cover'd with
thin hairy skin, being sliced and put into a new
pot

pot well covered, and so dried in an oven that they may be beaten into powder, and some of it given in wine, with pepper and myrrhe, give speedy ease for the Collick.

43. *For pain in the Bladder and Cods.*

Pains of the bladder and codds, as also the collick must be cured, if you apply to it Pellitory of the wall bruised.

44. *A receipt for the Gutts; as also to break the Stone in the reins or bladder.*

Abies;
Eg.nera,
Mizaldus,
*and expe-
rience:*

A Hedge-sparrow is of a notable vertue for the Gutts detracted, and the feathers taken off, and the body either kept in salt, or converted into mummy and eaten, (the birds I mean, (not the guts and feathers,) it will break the Stone either in reins or bladder, and bring it forth.

45. *Against redness of face.*

The roots of white Lillies sod in water, the face washed with the water, takes away the rednesse thereof.

Mizaldus.
Salen.

46. *For a weak stomach.*

A grisen Jasper hung about the neck of one that hath a weak stomach, so that it touch the skin near the region of the mouth of the stomach, doth wonderfully strengthen it.

47. *Against Scalds and Scabs.*

If you stamp Hatriffe a little, and lay it a soak in spring-water 24 hours, and then wash any scall'd or scabby place with it quickly heals it.

48. *To provoke it.*

If you boyle parsely and time well in white Wine, and in a draught of it put a spoonfull of white Sope (I suppose Castle-soap) scraped small, and this being drunk up causeth a man speedily to make water, and is a precious remedy for the flons.

49. *An*

hey up. An excellent oyntment for Ulcers and Fistula's.

Carduus Benedictus stamped and boyled with Arnaldus.
barrows grease, wine and wheat flower, to an oynt-
ment ; this is soveraign, that it cures all ulcers,
sores, and fistulaes, yea though the bones be bare.

50. To cure the pain of the Gout.

Arnoldus saith, a handfull of Mugwort stamped
and boyled in sweet Sallet-oyle, till the juyce be
consumed, makes an oyle which gives speedy ease
to the Gout.

51. To stanch the bleeding of the Nose.

If your Nose bleed on the right side, crush the M zaldus.
little finger of the right hand ; if on the left side, of
the left hand, and it will cease.

52. To prevent the Falling-sickness.

If you give ten grains of red Corral in powder to
a childe in breast-milke for the first sustinance it
takes, it will never be troubled with the Falling-
sickness ; it seems by this it mightily strengthens
the brain.

53. To cure the Gout.

There is an Hearb called Speargrasse, take it and
stamp it, and fill a wallnut-shell full of it being
stamped, and apply it to the place pained with the
Gout, binde it on, and within 6 or 8 hours it will
draw a blister, which cutt and let out the water,
and keep a colewort-leaf to it till the malady be re-
medied ; this have been known to cure this disease
in such as have been troubled with it 20 years.

54. To destroy Mothes.

Boyle the lees of Oyle till half be consumed, Varro.
with which anoint the bottom corners and feet of
a chest or pres you put cloathes in, and no mothes
will trouble them ; but you were best let it be dry
before you put the cloathes in. Cato.

Mithri-
dates

55. Against Poysone, Pestilence, and Ptisick.

Take a handfull of green Rue, gathered in the hour of the ☽ he being strong, ten figgs, as many walnutes, an ounce of Juniper-berries; beat all these together with a little bay-salt, and take the quantity of a hasell-nut every morning, it defends the body from pestilence, poysone, or any sickness, even to extreme old age; *Mithridates* was the Author of it, and therefore let him have the credit of it; besides, with this onely, and the blessing of God upon it, I have cured such of the Ptisick or consumption of the Lungs, that have been so weak they could not walk about the Chamber without leaning.

56. To make Fat-people lean.

Some men are so gross and fat that they can hardly walk or do any busines; let such eat 3 or 4 cloves of Garlick every morning with bread and butter, and fast 2 hours after it; and let their drink be water wherein Fennel hath been boyled; it will in a very small time ease them.

57. To cure the Bloody flux.

That which is shorn from skarlet, being well dried, and dryed in an oven or other wayes, that it may be beaten in powder, and half a spoonfull of the powder given at a time in red wine, will quickly cure the bloody flux.

58. To strengthen Memory.

If you anoynt the Temples where the arteries passe once a month with the gall of a Partridge, it mightily strengthens the memory.

49. An amulet against Poysone of all sorts.

A Saphire tyed about the neck, so as it touch the region of the heart, preservs the bearer from poysone and the plague, and abateth the heat in feavers and agues.

60. Against dulness and forgetfulness.
The soles o' the feet rubed with good mustard helps

Simeon
Bethi.Rhaiz's
Albertus.

helps forgetfulness, and quickens the motion. A Petrus man might draw hence, that forgetfull persons are Hispanius, usually dull.

61. *To cure the Tooth-ach.*

Seeth Ivy-berries in vinegar, and sup your mouth full of it as hot as you can, and when it is cold spit it out again; and take another sup, and do likewise, a few such sups will cure the pain of the teeth.

62. *Another for the same.*

Also if you put a little spirit of Vitriol in the pained tooth, which you may get done by a little lint tyed to the top of a bodkin or wire, it works the same effects; but be sure you take not oyle of Vitriol instead of the spirit, for if you do you will make foul work.

63. *To cure lame Joynts.*

Aqua-composita mixed with a little oyle of Roses helps lame Joynts, but let them be well rubbed before with warm cloaths, and then anoynted with it.

64. *Another for the same.*

The like effects hath Harts-horn being boyled to a jelly in sack.

65. *To preserve health in body and minde.*

Take of Cinnamon 3 drachms, Mastich and Pomgranat-rindes, of each one drachm, Galingall half a drachm; make all these being in fine powder into an Electuary with clarified honey, and taking the quantity of a hazell-nut of it every morning fasting, doth not onely cause a good stomach, but also good digestion, and resisteth the bleeding of ill humours, thereby preserving the body in health, and the minde in vigour.

66. *To cure Agues.*

Cinkfoyle is an hearb of $\frac{1}{4}$, it strengthens the Liver, and cures (being given in powder) all Agues.

I do

I do not intend here to treat of Herbs about the time of gathering them, but reserve that to a Treatise by it self.

67. *To prevent Cold.*

M'zaldus.

Whosoever anointeth any part of the body with the grease of a Wolf, shall not be hurt by cold on that part.

Tortula.

68. *To cause Deliverance in Women.*

Gilbertus.

Vervain stamped and strained in Wine, gives speedy deliverance to a Woman in travel if she drink it.

69. *Another for the same.*

The like effects hath sweet Bizill in powder, and also Cinnamon,

70. *To cure the Pin and Web.*

Take 9 Hogg-lice, we call them Wood-lice in *Sussex*, stamp them with a little juyce of Bettony, strain it, and drink it warm in the morning; the doing so three mornings together cures the Web in the Eye.

71. *To cure a sore Throat.*

Jews ears (a thing that grows upon Elder-trees) being either steeped or boyled in Ale helps sore Throats, if you drink the Ale.

72. *To break the Stone.*

The middle rinde of a Cherry-tree stamped and strained, and the juyce mixed with a little white wine, and warmed and drunk breaks the Stone, and avoids the gravell.

73. *Another for the same.*

The like effects hath the Gum of a Cherry-tree; mixed in like manner; as also the juyce of Cammomel.

Petrus His.
pilas.

74. *To cure the Falling-sickness.*

Cut a Frogg through the middest of the back with

with a knife, and take out the Liver, which wrap in a Colewort-leaf and burn it in a new crucible well stopped; the ashes given to one that hath the Falling-sicknes cures them; if once doth not the deed, use it oftner.

75. *To stop bleeding at the Nose.*

Let one that bleedeth at the Nose chew the root Petrushis of nettles in his mouth, but swallow it not down Panius, and the blood will stop.

76. *To help digestion, and expel wind.*

Carroway-comfits once dipt in sugar being eaten, half a spoonfull after meat, and a spoonfull in the morning fasting, doth not onely help those that are troubled with wind, but causeth a good digestion; the better you chew them, the better it is.

77. *To cure Aches.*

The juyce of Arsmart mingled with half the quantity of Aqua-vitæ takes away aches being anoynted with it.

78. *Against the Stone.*

Seeth a handfull of Holly-berries in a pinte of Ale till half the Ale be consumed, then strain and put a piece of butter to it; take five or six spoonfulls of it at a time, is an excellent remedy for the Stone.

79. *Against the Gout.*

Walwort is an excellent remedy for the Gout, Mizaldus, either applyed outwardly in Oyles and Oyntments, and inwardly in Syrups and Electuaries.

80. *For lame Limbes.*

Sallet-oyle, Aqua-vitæ, Oyle of Exeter, and a Bullocks gall, of each a like quantity mixed together, make an excellent oyntment for lame Limbes.

81. *To stanch Blood.*

Primrose-leaves stamped, and layed to any part that bleedeth, stayeth the blood.

82. *A rare experience to kill Tetteres.*

Take black Sope, and mix it with almost as much beaten Ginger, this by anointing with it kills any Tetter or Ring-worms, be it never so desperate.

83. *To cure lame Limbes.*

Dr. Owen

It is wonderfull beneficial to lame Members to bathe them in the decoction of Rew and Rosemary, and then wrap them in a Lambs skin, the wooly-side inmost.

84. *A rarity against the Gout.*

Take oyle of Bayes, Aqua-vitæ, juyce of Sage, Viniger, Mustard, and Beast's gall, of each a like quantity, put them up into a bladder that is far too bigg to hold them, tye them up close, then chafe them up and down with your hands an hour and half together; then have you as good an Oyntment for the Gout as the World can afford.

85. *To cause sleep and waking.*

Take juyce of Henbane, Lettice, Plantane, Poppy, Mandrage-leaves, Ivy and Mulberry-leaves, Hemlock, Opium, Ivy-berries in powder, of each a like quantity, mix them well together, then put a sponge into them, and let it drink them all up, dry the sponge in the ☽; and when you would have any body sleep, lay the Spunge at his Nose, and he will quickly sleep; and when you would have him wake, dip another sponge in Vineger, and hold it to his Nose, and he will wake as soon.

86. *To provoke a Stoole.*

Seeth Mallows and red Nettles together, and let him that cannot goe to stoole sit over it when it is hot.

87. *To break the Stone.*

The roots of red Nettles being drunk in powder, a spoonfull at a time, breaks the Stone.

88. *To cure the Head ache.*

A Combe made of the right horn of a Ram cures the Headach, if it lye on the right side of the Head being combed with it; of the left horn for the left side.

89. *To cure the Quinzy.*

Dip a Silk-thred in the blood of a Mouse, and let the party swallow it down that is troubled with the Squinancy, pain or swelling in the Throat, and it will cure him.

90. *A wonderfull cure for the Plurisy.*

For a Plurisy, or in any other part of the body, any pain, this do: Take of Dialthea 2 ounces, and *Emp. Ben.* warm it, and anoint the grieved place with it; then *vittorii.* take Cumminseeds finely powdered and strew upon the anointed place, then heat a Colewort-leaf very hot upon coals, and wrap the place so used as before, binding it fast, and you shall soon see the wonderfull effects.

91. *To cure Imposthumes.*

Scabious in powder drunk, (a drachm at a time, *Ant. Musa* in small Ale every morning) cures Imposthumes.

92. *To cure the Falling-sickness.*

Peony is an hearb of the ☽, the root of it cures the Falling-sickness.

93. *To cure the Head-ach.*

The juyce of Ground-ivy snuffed up into the Nose purgeth the head mightily, and takes away the pains thereof, though of never so long continuance.

94. *To kill Wormes.*

The Gall of an Oxe, and so much flower of

S

Lupines

Lupines as will thicken it into a Plaister, kills the Wormes.

Lemnus. 95. *A great Cordial and Cleanser.*
If red hot Gold be quenched in Wine, and the Wine drunk, it chears the Vitals, cures the Plague, outwardly used it takes away spots, and leprosie. A costly Medicine.

Mizaldus. 96. *To break the Stone.*
The water that drops out of a Vine being drunk with white wine, breaks and expells the Stone in the Reins.

Mace. 97. *Against all Fluxes of the Belly.*
Pidgeons-dung stamped with vineger, and applyed plaister-wise to the Navil, stoppeth presently all Fluxes of the Belly.

98. *A rare experiment against the Griping of the Guttis.*
Carduus Benedictus seeds stamped, and taken, easeth pains, aches, and stitches in the sides, as also griping of the belly and gutts.

99. *To cure Wormes.*
If any be troubled with Stomach-worms, let him hold a piece of a Honey-combe in his mouth, and the Worms will come out to the honey.

100. *A rare Cordial.*
Surrups of Borage and Bugloss resist Melancholly, and cause light hearts, taking away grief and passions thereof.



Aphorisms and Receipts.

1. To cure the Swine-pox.

The roots of Sorrell hung about their necks *Mizaldus*.
that have the Swine-pox doth wonderfully
help them.

2. To cure the Dropsie.

Briony roots boyled in water, and the water
drunk, helps the Dropsie.

3. For weak Eyes.

Eye-bright is an hearb of ☽, and is a wonderfull
strengthener of the Eyes used any way, either out-
wardly or inwardly, both the leaves, stalks and
flowers, for it is an hearb appropriated to them.

4. To know a Dropsie, whether hot or cold.

You may easily know whether a Dropsie be hot
or cold, thus : If it begins below and swells up-
wards it is hot, because the nature of Heat is to
ascend ; but if it swells downwards it is cold, be-
cause it is the nature of Cold to descend.

5. To cure those that cannot hold their Urine.

Dry a Bullocks, Sheeps, or Goats-bladder, and *Galen*.
beat it into powder, and give a drachm of it in wa-
ter, viniger, or any convenient liquor to such as
cannot hold their water, or use to piss a bed, and it
will help them, give it at night or morning, as you
please.

6. *To purge the Head.*

Rub a green Marigold-leaf between your fingers, and put it up into your Nose, and it will draw away abundance of humours, and helps Rheum annoynting the Head.

7. *To cure a Dropſie.*

The roots of Elder trees sod in water, and the decoction drunk for common drink, cures the Dropſie.

8. *To cure any Gout.*

Garlick and Houſeek, of each a like quantity, stamped and applyed plaſter-wise to the place will help the Gout, be it hot or cold.

9. *To cure the Spleen.*

Bencuſius White-wine, wherein the ends of a pair of tonges have been quenched (being before heat red hot) 6 or 7 times, being drunk divers times, doth help such as have grieved, ſwell'd, or diſeased Spleen.

10. *An Aphorism for to know recovery from Sickness.*

Mirza'dus. It is a ſign of health in a ſickness, when the Cods begin to itch; but then take heed of venefious acts, leſt they pay for their pleasure.

11. *To cure the Dropſie.*

The Decoction of Walwort, either in wine or water, doth admirably (being drunk) help the Dropſie.

12. *To cure Carbunkles and Sores.*

Arnoldus de villa zwed. Coriander-seed beaten into powder, and mixed with Honey, and applyed plaſter-wise, either to Carbunkles or Sores, helps them.

13. *To cure the Stone and Dropſie.*

Mirza'dus. Stone. The Berries of Winter Cherries ſtamped, and the ſayne taken out and dryed, helps both Stone and Dropſie; but you muſt take it inwardly.

14. *Against*

14. Against Head-ach.

Elder leaves made hot between two Tile stones, and applied to the Forehead and Temples, ease the pains of the head.

15. To cure Deafness, and Imposthumes of the Ears.

Take the budds, leaves, or inner rind of an Elder-tree, beat it, and drop a drop or two of the juyce thereof into the Ear; it cures not only Imposthumes there, but also Deatness.

16. To cure the Falling sickness.

The Brains of a Weazel dried and drunk in Vinar-
egar, cures the Falling-sickness. *Mizaldus.*

17. Against Rheum.

Many men are troubled with watry Stomachs, much thin fresh water coming out of their mouths towards morning; it usually comes with a prone-
ness to vomit, (the Vulgar call it water-springs) for such, or any other Rheum whatsoever that molesteth your body, take this most excellent, though cheap Medicine.

Take a little stick, and tye some old Oaken-
leaves at the end of it, and cut them pretty round; then put them into your mouth, as far as you can well suffer it, and hold the stick fast between your teeth; and abundance of Rheum will come out of your mouth; hold your mouth over a Porrenger, and you may see how much. Then wash the leaves in water, and put them in again to your mouth; do so as often as you think fit: if you do so before meat, it will help your digestion.

18. To cure the black Jaundies.

Earthworms slit and washed well in White-Vine, and dried, and beaten into powder, and a spoon-
ful of them taken in any Liquor in the morning

Culpeper's last Aphorisms, and Part VI.
fasting, in a little time cureth the black Jaundies.

19. *A rare secret against Lice.*

Olibanum, mixed with as much Barrows-grease, (beat the Olibanum first in powder) and boyled together, make an Oyntment which will kill the Lice in Childrens heads; and such as are subject to breed them, will never breed them after: a Medicine cheap, safe, and sure, which breeds no annoyance to the brain.

20. *To cure the Blind.*

Petrue Hispanus. Tormentile boyled in Wine, and the Wine drunk for ordinary drink; and the Herb it self, that was boyled, being applyed Plaister wise to the Eyes at night, helpeth such as are so blind they cannot see at all.

21. *Against Fits of the Mother.*

*Andr. Ma-
thioli.* Briony roots boyled in White-Vine, and a draught of the Wine drunk every night going to bed, helps such as have the Fits of the Mother.

22. *To Purge the Head.*

The juyce of Coleworts snuffed up the Nose, purgeth the Head marvelously, and taketh away the pains thereof, though of never so long continuance.

23. *To help Children that breed teeth.*

M. Zatius. The Gums of young Children being rubbed often with the brains of a Hare or Coney, their Teeth will cut easily.

24. *To Purge the Head.*

Fine Aloes, boyled well with the juyce of Coleworts, and made into Pills; a scruple being taken at a time at night going to bed, doth gallantly purge the head, and ease the pains thereof.

25. *To*

25. To cure the Gout.

Take a good handful of Arsmart, wrap it up in a Bur-leaf, and rake it up being so wrapped, first in cold ashes; then cover those cold ashes with hot embers, those hot embers with hot coals, and let it roast; and apply it being well roasted to the place grieved with the Gout; change it morning and evening, and in three dayes you shall see the wonderful effects.

26. A rare Cordial.

If you beat a plate of Gold very thin when the ☽ is in ♐. 24 and ☽ in good aspect and fortunate, it will do wonders, for being layed to the sea of the head, strengthens the brain, and helps the infirmities thereof; being hanged against the Region of the heart, it helps diseases thereof, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. and causeth gladness; being hanged to the back, it cools and strengthens the Reins, and helps pains in the back.

Hermes.
Arnoldus
de villa
nova.

27. To cure a Quartane Ague.

Mizaldus.

Take all the Urine the party maketh at one time that hath the Quartane Ague, and knead flower, and make a Cake with it, and when it is baked, give it to a Dog of the house, do so two or three times, at length the Party will be well, and the Dog sick, choose a Dog for a Man, a Bitch for a Woman.

agos

28. To cure pains of the Stomach.

Emp. Ben.

Vict.

To swallow down three grains of Mastich every night going to bed, delivereth from the pains of the Stomach.

29. A secret to cure Swellings.

Mark where a Swine rubs himself, then cut off a piece of the wood, and rub any swoln place with it, and it will help it; with this Proviso, that where the Hogg rubs his head, is good for the swellings

lings of the head; and where the neck, those of the neck, &c. If you cannot apply the place or part of it where the Hogg rubbed, then apply the grieved place to it.

30. *To cure the Spleen.*

The rinde of an Ash-tree boyled in wine, and a draught of the wine drunk 6 or 7 mornings together, easeth the Spleen.

31.

Pains of the Spleen trouble a man most after meat.

32. *To break the Stone.*

Stone Egg-shells dried and beaten into powder, and given in White-wine, breaks the Stone.

Mizaldus.

33. *To make hair grow.*

Mice-dung, with the ashes of burnt wasps, and burnt hazel-nuts, made into an oyntment with vineger of Roses, do trimly deck a ball'd head with hairs, being annoynted with it.

34. *Against the Stone, Strangury, and Collick.*

Stone or Strangury Six cloves of Garlick stamped and strained into a draught of Rhennish-wine and drunk up, is a present remedy for the Stone, Strangury, or Collick.

35. *To make People look young.*

Gather Elder flowers on a Midsummer day, dry them into powder, and take a spoonfull of it in Borrage-water every morning and evening, makes people look young.

36. *To keep hair from growing.*

Burn Horse-leeches into powder, and mix them with vineger, and therewithall rub the place where you would have hair grow no more, and you shall have your desire.

37. *To be laxative.*

Drinking much Butter-milk makes one laxative.

38. *To*

38. To cure the Falling-sickness.

The stone of a Swallow beaten into powder, and Petrus His-
even in drink to such as have the Falling-sickness, *passim*.
cures them.

39 To know conception in Women.

Mingle 2 spoonfulls of water with one spoonfull
of clarifid honey, and give it to a woman when
she goeth to sleep; if she feel griping and pains in
her belly, she is conceived with Childe; else not.

40. To know the life or death of a Patient.

Green Nettles steeped in the urine of one that is *Mizeldus*,
sick 24 hours; if they remain green and fresh, the
sick will live; else not.

41. To break and expel the Stone.

The berryes of White thorns, they being taken
in White-wine are of great force to break and ex-
pel the Stone. *Stone*

42. Against the Plague.

Plantane is given with good success to such as
have the Plague.

43. Against red Eyes.

Wormwood stamped with the white of an Egge,
and apply'd to the eyes by way of a plalster, is a
notable way to take away the rednes and bloodi-
ness of them.

44. To make Women Breasts round.

A Garland made of Ivy-leaves layed to the breast *Mizeldus*,
of a Woman that hangs flagging, gathers them up
decently, and makes them round; the like will
leaves do if applyed, being bruised.

45. To cleanse Wounds.

If you wash wounds with wine wherein Agri-
mony hath been boyled, it cleanseth them of their
filth and pretrefaction. *Mizeldus*.

46. To

46. *To open Wounds.*

Mizaldus. Also stamp Agrimony, and apply it to wounds that are ill knit or joyned, and it will open them again.

47. *To clear the sight.*

The juyce of Rew mixed with clarified honey, and dropped into the eye, a drop at a time, takes away dimness of sight.

48. *To cure the tooth-ach.*

A head of Garlick, (the skins being pulled off) bruised, and applyed in equal parts, to the soles of the feet where they are hollow, helps them with speed that are pained with the Tooth-ach, especially if it come of a cold cause, and lye in the nether Jaw.

49. *To cure Warts.*

Mizaldus. If you rub Warts with the leaves of Figg-trees, and bury the leaves in the earth, the Warts will insensibly consume away.

50. *To cure the Strangury.*

Bryony-berries dried and beaten in powder, and drank in the decoction of Water-creases, doth wonderfully help the Strangury.

51. *A secret to make a Woman be delivered without pain.*

Take of Venice Treacle 1 Scruple, of Liquorice and Cinamon in powder, of each 3 Grains, of White-wine an Ounce and a half; mix all these together, and make of them a Potion.

Benedictus
Victorius
Freuentius
Amy. If a Woman take such a drink as this is every other morning, about a fortnight or three weeks before her Delivery, it will make her Labour very easie: my Author sayes she will bring forth without any pain at all.

52. *To*

52. To stop the Bloody Flux.

Take of Yarrow, and Plantane, of each a like quantity, beat them, and strain the juyce of them into Red-wine; a good draught of which being drunk morning and evening, will stop the Bloody Flux.

53. To know if a Woman be with Child.

If a Woman desire to know whether she be with Child or not, let her make water in a clean Copper or Brazen Vessel at night when she goes to bed, and put a Nettle into it; if the Nettle have red spots in it the next morning, she is with Child, else not.

Mirabilis.

54. To prevent Diseases in Cattel.

Oxen, Kine, Bullocks, or Horses, will not be troubled with any Disease, if you hang a Harts-horn about their necks.

55. To clear the Eyes wonderfully.

Put two or three of the seeds of *Oculus Christi*, into the Eye, and within a while after you shall not feel them, whereby you will think they are not there, at last they will drop out of themselves, compassed about with slimy filth, which hinders the sight: If you use this now and then, it will clear your Eyes wonderfully.

56. To cure Warts.

Warts rubbed with a piece of new Beef, and the Beef buryed in the ground, the Warts will consume as the Beef rots.

57. To cure any Sore.

Take the Inner Rind of an Oak Tree, and boyl it well in fair water, then bath any Sore with it, whether new or old, three or four times every morning and evening; and then anoint it with fresh Butter, and flower of Brimstone well mixed, and you shall see a speedy cure.

58. To

58. *To cure the Jaundies.*

Take a Burr root, the bigger the better, and scrape it clean, then put it into a pot of new Ale, and the Ale will boyl; let it stand 24 hours close stopped, and then let one that hath the Yellow Jaundies drink a good draught of it, and in doing so two or three mornings together, he will be cured.

59. *To cure the Strangury.*

Let him that hath the Strangury drink a draught of small Ale, wherein the Inner-rind of the young branches of a Hazel Tree have been boyled, first in the morning, and last at night; it will help him in few dayes.

60. *To cure such as have lost their Voices.*

Lay a thin piece of raw Beef to the Forehead of them that have lost their Voices, and remove it not all night, & in two or three nights it will help them.

61. *To cure the Gout, or Palsey.*

Take the bones of Horses, and wash them clean, then dry them in the Sun, then break them, and boyl them in a Caldron of water a long time, and save the fat which cometh from them, which is an excellent remedy either for Gout or Palsey.

62. *To cure the Pin and Web.*

The Ashes of burnt Snakes put into the Eye, takes away the spots thereof.

63. *To stop a fluxion of Rheum.*

A piece of raw Beef of an indifferent thickness, put in steep all day in good Aqua-vitæ, and laid at night to the Temples, and let lye there all night; stops the watring of the eyes, and all Rheum that flows down from the head.

64. *A wonderfull way to cure Dropies.*

Draw a Cord through the tail of a Water-Snake,

and hang her up, a Vessel of water being under her, in which she may gape, and after a little time will the vomit up a stone, which will drink up all the water; this stone being tyed to the Navil (in a piece of fine linnen) of one that hath the Dropsie, quickly drawes out all the water.

65. *To kill Worms in the Teeth.*

An Egg that is laid on a Thursday, the white being emptyed out, and the empty place filled with Salt, and gently roasted by the fire, without burning, till it may be beaten into powder; and Kankered Teeth rubbed with it, kills both Kanker and Worms that eats the Teeth.

66. *To kill Tetteres.*

White Copperis, the quantity of half an Ounce dissolved in a pint of water, kills all Tetteres and Ringworms.

67. *A secret against the Chollick.*

A little piece of the Navil string of a Child that is newly born, being inclosed in a Ring, and so born that it touch the skin, is a sure and perfect remedy against the Chollick.

68. *Against diseases of the Bladder.*

The decoction of the leaves of Plantane, is a most sure remedy for the Diseases of the Bladder, being drank morning and evening.

69. *To cure one that is Bewitched.*

If any one be bewitched, put some Quicksilver in *wicker*, a quill, stop it close, and lay it under the threshold of the dore.

70. *To prevent Witchcraft.*

St. Johns-wort born about one, keeps one from being hurt either by Witches or Devils.

71. *To know if a Patient will dye, or no.*

Number the days from the 26th. day of June, to the

the day when a Party first began to fall sick, and divide the number by 3. If 1 remain, he will be long sick; if 2, he will dye; if none, he will quickly recover.

72. *Against swelling of Body.*

*Job. Ar-
den.*

The juyce of the Roots of Daffadill, mixed with a little Saffron and water, gives speedy help to those that are sudainly swolne.

73. *Against Priapismus, or constant standing of the Yard.*

Hemlock boyled, and the Yard bathed with the decoction of it, helps the Priapismus, or continual standing of the Yard.

74. *To break the Stone.*

Stone -

Garlique beat to powder, and the powder taken inwardly, breaks the Stone.

75. *A precious remedy that cures the old Head-ach, and Eyes, and Rheums*

Eat Bay salt into powder by it self, and as much Cummin-seed by it self, and as much common Fennel-seed by it self, then mix them together with a little Rose Vinegar, over a Chafingdish of Coals, and apply it hot upon a cloth to the nape of the neck near the head; the next night change it. This is a most precious Medicine, for it cures the most inveterate Head ach, though of never so long continuance, or never so violent; besides it clears the Eye-sight, and draws away the superfluous humours of the head.

76. *To provoke the Terms, and After-birth.*

Hispa-

Sage either sod, or taken inwardly, or beaten, and applied Plaster-wise to the Matrix, draws forth both Terms, and After-burden.

77. *To know if the Patient will live or dye.*

Crown of the Head

Leave the Crown of the Head of one that is Sick, and

and lay upon the shaved place, Rew stamped with Oyl of Roses, binding it on; and if the Party sneeze within 6 hours after, he will live, else not.

I suppose this may be true in Diseases of the Head, and it may be cure them, if curable; and I verily believe it is a notable remedy for Mad-folks.

78. *Against Fits of the Mother.*

A spoonfull of the powder of Nettle-seed, mingled with good Wine, and drank at a time, asswageth the pains of the Matrix, the windiness of the same, as also the Fits of the Mother.

79. *To cure the Tooth-ach.*

If a Hog-louce, or Wood louce be pricked with a Needle, and any Aching Tooth presently touch-ed with that Needle, the pain will instantly cease.

Tooth-ach

80. *Against Barrenness.*

The seed of Docks tyed to the left Arm of a *Africarus*, Woman, helps Barrenness.

81. *To cure a Swollen Breast.*

Goats-dung mixed with Vinegar and Bran, ap-plied Plaister-wise to swelled Breasts, gives speedy cure.

82. *To cure a Wound in the Head.*

Pettony stamped, and applyed to any wound in the head, draws out the broken bones, if there be any, and heals the wound.

83. *To cure the Stone.*

The seeds that are found in the knobs of the *M. calidus*, lesser Burs, being beaten in fine powder, and given in White wine, purge Stones and Sand very effectually from the Reins.

Stone

84. *To bring away Birth, and After-Birth.*

If you seeth Mugwort in water, and apply it *Rogerius*. hot Plaister-wise to the Navil and Thighs of a wo-man in Travel, it bringeth away both Birth and

After-

Aster-Birth; but then you must speedily take it away, lest it draw down Matrix and all.

85. *A secret to cure a Burn without a scarr left.*

There is a pretty secret to cure a Scald or Burn without a scarr; Take Sheeps Suet, and Sheeps dung, and the inner rind of Elder, boyl these to an Oynement, and tinct will do it.

86. *A rare secret to draw teeth.*

To draw a Tooth without pain, fill an earthen Crucible full of Emmers (Ants, or Pismires, call them by which name you will) Eggs and all, and when you have burned them, keep the ashes, with which if you touch a Tooth, it will fall out.

87. *To take off Freckles.*

Anoint a Freckled Face either with the blood of a Bull, or of a Hare, it will put away the Freckles, and make the Skin clear.

88. *To cure the trembling hands.*

Mugwort steeped in Rose-water, and the hands w^{sh}ed with it, helps the tremblings of them.

89. *A rare Stone again^t Poyson, or Stinging.*

Take a great overgrown Tode, and tye her up in a Leather bagg pricked full of holes, and put her, bagg and all, into an Emmet hill, and the Emmers will eat up all the flesh, and then you may find the Stone, which is of marvailous vertue.

If a man be poysoned, it will draw all the poyson to it presently; if he be stung by a Bee, Wasp, or Hornet, or bitten by an Adder, by touching it with this Stone, both pain and swelling will presently cease.

90. *To know if this Stone be right.*

If you chance to buy this Stone, and would know whether it be a true one or not, hold it near a Tode; if it be a good one she will come to catch it from you, else not.

91. *To*

91. To cure Warts.

If you annoynt Warts with the juyce of Elder-
berries, it will take them away.

92. To cause easie travell in Women, and to
bring forth the After-birth.

The outward rinde of Radish-roots, the hearb
Mercurij, of each one ounce, Saffron 3 grains, Caf-
sia Ligneal in powder a drachm, juyce of Savin two
drachms; beat them all together, and wrap them
in a fine linnen cloath, and hold them to the matrix
of a Woman in travell, when the birth is near, and
the childe will come out but with a little pain; and
not onely the Birth, but the After-birth.

B: n. V: it.

Farent.

Em.

93. To cure a Quartane Ague.

The juyce of Knot-graſs drunk with the powder
of 7 Pepper-corns a little before the Fit comes,
cures the Quartane Ague; but they say it must be
gathered on a Thursday, and the juyce pressed out
then also.

Mizaldus.

94. To cure an old Joynt-disease.

A Bathe wherein Emmets and their egges have
been sod, will quickly cure an old and almost un-
curable Joynt-disease.

95. To cure lame and num Limbs.

Oyle wherein Frogs have been sodden so long till
all the flesh is sod off from their bones, doth migh-
tily help all benummedness and lameness of the
joynts and nerves.

96. To cure Deafness.

The juyce of Betony dropped down into the
Ear puts away Deafness.

97. To cure a Wound wonderfully.

Take a handful of Arsmart, wet in clean water,
and lay it gently in a wound or sore; then take it
away, and bury it in some place that is moyſt, and

paradesse.

the wound will heal as the same rots.

98. *To cure sore Eyes and Head-ach.*

The water of Marigolds helps Diseases in the Eyes, and takes away pain in the Head.

Mizidus.

99. *To bring away the After-birth.*

The smoak of Marigold-flowers received up a Womans privities by a funnell, brings away easily the After-birth, although the Midwife have let go her hold.

100. *To cure the Gout.*

The head of a Kite before she have feathers, being burnt, and a scruple of the ashes taken in water once a day helps the Gout.

F I N I S.



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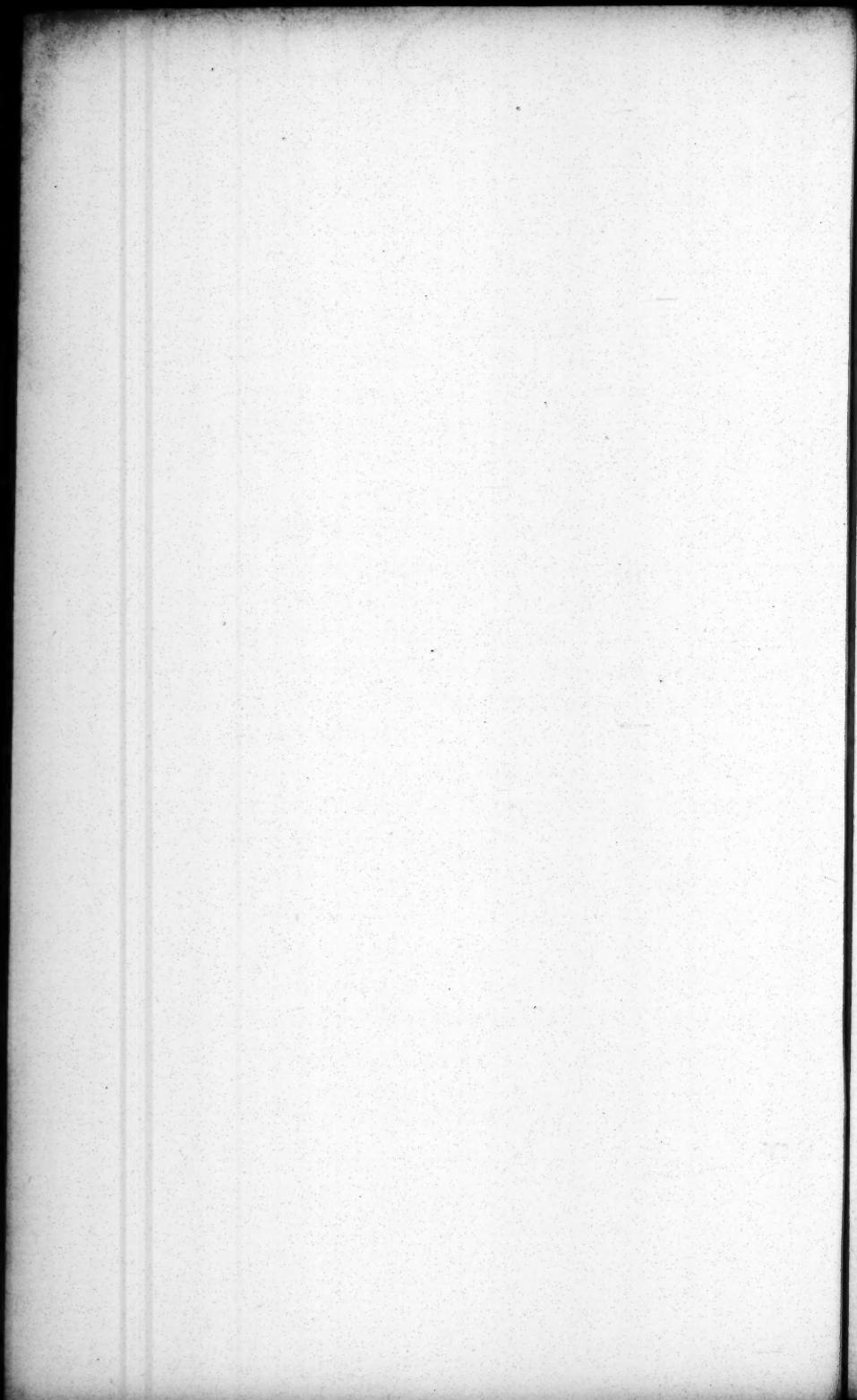
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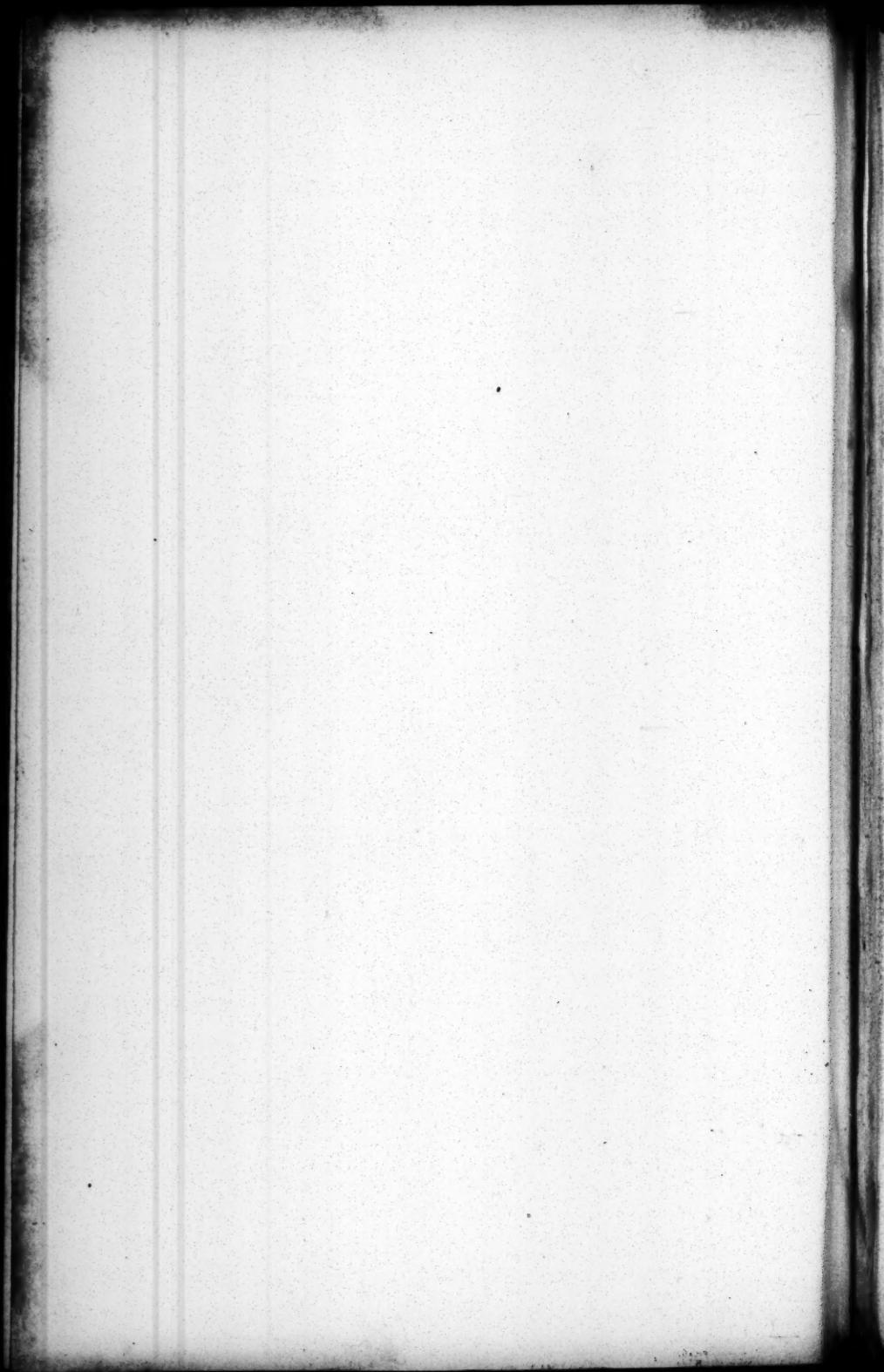
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